

The Nation

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The Nation.

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Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1883.....	1,539,232 53
Total Marine Premiums.....	\$5,708,185 63

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1883.....	\$4,200,428 93
Losses paid during the same period.....	\$1,901,042 38
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	\$850,080 76

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks.....	\$8,606,705 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	1,950,500 00
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Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	1,588,306 79
Cash in Bank.....	335,710 68
Amount.....	\$12,972,312 47

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GEO. B. YANDES, President.
 Dated November 11th, 1884.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1885.

The Week.

AN unpleasant rumor has found currency that the sum of \$250,000 asked for by the State Department last year, for the purpose of carrying on negotiations with the Nicaraguan Government, was wanted for the purpose of smoothing the way of the Canal treaty among the impudent X Y Z's of that Republic. We do not believe that any such use was intended to be made of the fund, or that Secretary Frelinghuysen would take part in any transaction which contemplated the bribery of public officials, even in a country where bribery is a customary means of attaining important public ends. It is said that no other conceivable use for the money can be thought of; that the ordinary channels of diplomatic intercourse had been provided for; that our Minister to Central America was not so overburdened with work that he required the assistance implied in the disbursement of a quarter of a million of dollars; that no purchase of lands or vested rights antecedent to the ratification of the treaty was contemplated, and that nevertheless this large sum of money was asked for. It must be said, on the other hand, that the money was not voted, and yet the negotiation was carried through successfully without it. The suspicion of intended bribery lacks the support which it would have had if the negotiation had failed. Unless, therefore, the *Times* can produce some evidence that Secretary Frelinghuysen "admitted to members of the Committee that the money was to be used, if he should obtain it, in getting several Nicaraguan officials out of the way," we shall not believe that he consented to do, or even contemplated doing, an act which was so scornfully rejected when the X Y Z's of the French Directory offered themselves as subjects of pecuniary persuasion to the Administration of John Adams.

Rejecting this rumor as highly improbable, the fact remains that the treaty is largely a question of money—money to be lent to Nicaragua, money to buy lands for right of way, money to be spent in canal building. The amount required is estimated at \$150,000,000. This sum, the *Tribune* tells us, is of no consequence because the people of this country do not feel the taxes which they pay. If this be true, it is another proof that we are a race of superior beings. People who do not feel what they pay, and are, therefore, indifferent how much their rulers spend, are a variety of taxpayers whom the finance ministers of all countries have been looking for from the earliest times. We should advise Congress not to act blindly upon this theory or push it to extremes. We can recall a great slaughter of politicians grounded upon so small a consideration as the "back-pay grab," which involved only a mere fraction of the sum which the Nicaragua canal calls for. We observe every now and then stirrings of public opinion whenever the suspicion gets abroad—an unfounded suspicion, indeed—

that the Pacific Railroads are to be let off with the payment of something less than what they owe to the Government. We cannot be blind to the fact that every river-and-harbor bill that passes Congress excites passionate opposition and that every steamship-subsidy bill that has been brought forward during the past ten years, although backed by powerful lobby influence, has been defeated with all the marks of popular reprobation. The only appropriation of public money which the people contemplate with unmixed satisfaction, is that which goes to the extinguishment of the public debt.

The cable reports that the Spanish Minister at Washington has been authorized to make modifications in the commercial treaty, to meet certain objections which have been raised against it, and which are pretty certain to insure its defeat in the Senate. In other words, a new treaty is to be made if the present one does not suit. It is to be made and ratified and put in force between the 1st of January and the 4th of March, in order that an Administration and a Congress which have two months of life left in them may bequeath a policy, unchangeable for years, upon their successors in office. That the treaty was a failure commercially—that it gave too much for too little—is shown by the readiness of the other side to offer more liberal terms as soon as it is learned that it cannot be ratified. That it was an indecorum politically is not open to doubt. If Mr. Blaine had been elected President, it would have been so considered by him and his friends. Much more so is it under present circumstances, when another political party has been appointed to take charge of both foreign and domestic policy sixty days hence. The truth is that Cuba is bankrupt. She has ceased to be a source of net revenue to Spain. She is no longer taxable. She has been squeezed dry. Anything which she gets from us in the way of bounties to her sugar planters will be clear gain. If she cannot get two cents a pound, she will take one cent, or half a cent, or any fraction of a cent. The present treaty will be modified as much as you please and as many times as the remaining days of Mr. Arthur's Administration will permit, provided, always, that Cuban sugar is to have an advantage over other sugar at our custom-houses.

We call the attention of our esteemed Blaine contemporaries who are so agitated about solid Southern designs upon President Cleveland, to the action which the Legislature of South Carolina has just taken on civil-service reform. In 1880 both branches of the Legislature concurred in a resolution requesting the State's Senators and Representatives at Washington to "take such measures as may be expedient for the reformation of the civil service, so that the tenure of office under the General Government may no longer be dependent upon party success, nor subject to levy by means of forced pecuniary contributions to any political party, and so that capacity and character shall be the test of fitness for office, and the sole but certain guarantee of its tenure." Week before last a new re-

solution was introduced in both houses, reciting the declarations made four years ago, reaffirming and reiterating them, and adding the assurance that South Carolina "tenders to the administration of the President-elect the approval and support of the people of this State in carrying out the provisions of the law in regard to civil-service reform." This new resolution was passed unanimously by the Senate, and by an overwhelming majority in the Assembly.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* inquires in a breezy way whether a certain showman residing in Bridgeport, Conn., is still willing to sell all his property in the reckless manner that he proposed to do in case Cleveland were elected. The *Tribune* answers that before going to Bridgeport to find out, the writer would do well to inquire whether business has been better or worse since the election, whether manufacturers are opening new works or closing old ones; whether operatives are finding plenty of work at good wages, whether real estate is advancing or declining, and whether capitalists feel safe in making investments at the present time. The answer to these engaging conundrums is that things are now very much as they were before the election, although the trade journals think they can discern a slight improvement. The only marked economical change that we perceive is a great increase in the travel toward Albany, which must, one would think, have a bearing on the dividends of the Central Railroad. If Mr. Blaine had been elected, the travel would of course have been toward Augusta, and would have helped the railways of Maine. A social phenomenon has presented itself, however, which ought to have attracted more attention than has been bestowed upon it. A male child born in the city of Detroit since the election was named by its parents Cleveland, and was presented for christening to a Catholic priest of the Blaine persuasion, who refused to baptize the infant under that name, and rebuked the besotted father at the altar and afterward in the newspapers. The negro Cisco, who murdered Abraham Gurnee last week, also maintains in his confession that he did it in support of the thesis that Cleveland's election was causing hard times, which the murdered man disputed in an unseemly manner. These are the only striking occurrences of recent date which seem to have any connection with the election, although if pressed we should have to admit that there has been a considerable run of influenza, and perhaps a slight increase in the number of divorces. Whether the consumption of tobacco has fallen off we cannot say. The marked increase in the use of cider is due rather to the large apple crop than to the election of Cleveland.

The sale of his newspaper, the *Star*, probably marks the final disappearance of John Kelly as a boss in local politics. He staked everything on the November election and lost. A fortnight before election he was confident of his ability to achieve two momentous ends—

the defeat of Cleveland for the Presidency, and the practically complete possession of the government of this city for himself by the election of his straight Tammany ticket. His plans were so well laid, and the "deal" with the Blaine Republicans was so perfect in all its details, that both they and he had not a fear of defeat. So confident were the Blaine managers that they abandoned all work in the State outside the city, and depended absolutely and undoubtably upon Tammany's treachery for victory. And they would have won but for the nomination of Mr. Grace for Mayor. His candidacy weakened the "deal" most disastrously in two ways. In the first place it undermined the solidity of Kelly's column by presenting an honored Catholic for the office. In the second place, it drew thousands of Republican votes, because of Mr. Grace's admirable record as a faithful and honest Mayor. The nomination of no other man could have done this, and from the moment the County Democracy yielded to the Citizens' Committee's demands and accepted Mr. Grace's candidacy, the doom of Kelly and also of Blaine was sealed. So complete was the overthrow of Kelly that even his stolid temperament was affected by it, and the man whose face, figure, and conduct have for so long a time constituted the very personification of obstinacy in this city, was confined to his house for several weeks by an attack of nervous depression.

We doubt if the city will ever again be afflicted with a boss who will be Kelly's equal in ability and power. There will, of course, be other bosses, but they will be of a different kind. They must possess qualities which will enable them to rule under the new conditions which will prevail after the 1st of January next. Kelly succeeded Tweed, and for a time was almost his equal in power, but he was a different boss from Tweed. He was never personally corrupt. He arranged "fat things for the boys," and put into our local offices and into the Legislature about the worst succession of political speculators and strikers that the city has ever been called upon to endure. He stole nothing himself, but he enabled others to steal with great freedom. His power rested mainly upon his standing as a good Catholic. Connected by marriage with the very head of the Church in this country, he was able to command that blind obedience of his followers which exists only within the pale of the Church. He cultivated this power with great assiduity. He had a lecture upon some topic of Church interest which he delivered in aid of all kinds of the Church's charities, and he posed everywhere as a devout Catholic. This, together with his undoubted ability as an organizer, constituted his claims to leadership. His loss will be a serious one to the Republican "boys" who were his faithful allies during his entire career, and to those Republican newspapers which always secretly aided his "deals" in return for the corporation advertising which his influence secured for them. He succeeded almost always by betraying his own party, and his Republican sympathizers enabled him to win by secretly betraying their party in turn. He sold out his party's State or national ticket, and his Republican friends returned the service by delivering the city over to him and his plunderers.

It was a shameless conspiracy against good government, and it has ended fitly in the joint overthrow of Kelly and Blaine.

The efforts of Mr. Cyrus W. Field and General Sherman to relieve General Grant of his financial embarrassment are very creditable, and we hope that they will be successful. We observe with much interest that the members of the Grant family are speaking with increasing bitterness of Ward, as their deceiver and the cause of all their woes. Ward, in the meantime, is still shut up in Ludlow Street Jail, and has as yet made no full statement of the firm's business and the extraordinary methods by which it was able to induce people to invest in its "contracts." He is the only man who can explain his own system of accounts, and until he does explain it the truth will not be known. It is in the interest of the public and of honest business everywhere to have the whole story told, and the real culprit exposed without mercy. That Ward was the only scoundrel in the swindling, few people have ever believed. That he was able to deceive General Grant and his sons is possible; but that the experienced financial operators who "invested" with the firm and drew out their fabulous profits, were so innocent as they would have us believe, is altogether incredible. If Ward can be goaded into telling the exact facts about these people, it will be an interesting and valuable revelation.

Senator Logan's prospects of reelection appear to be very poor. The Republicans have only a majority of one on joint ballot in the Illinois Legislature, and there is one Republican member who was elected as an avowed anti-Logan man, and who declares that he will not vote for Logan even if he receives the caucus nomination, as he probably will. The rebellious member's grievance is that he was a promising candidate for a Federal office a few years ago, and would have received it but for Logan's opposition. He says his turn has come now, and that nothing will induce him to forego the delights of revenge. The contest is likely to be a prolonged one, with the final outcome much in doubt. Logan himself is said to have abandoned hope of success, and to be preparing to return to the practice of law. The friends of Congressman Morrison profess to have great hope of electing him to Logan's seat, and base it on the expectation that the anti-Logan Republican member will absent himself, thus giving the Democrats a majority. The prospects for a deadlock are very promising.

A morning journal publishes opinions of some of the Knights of Labor on the present depression in trade, with their suggestions for a remedy, some of which are striking. One labor advocate is reported as saying in relation to the present state of trade, that "it is a shame that such a state of things should exist with abundant harvests, low prices for commodities, and the vast sums of money locked up in the Government Treasury." But the Knights of Labor have taken steps to dispose of the difficulty about the Treasury, and to improve things generally, if Congress will help them. The following is given as a brief statement of the proposed plan:

"The remedy lies in the new organization. It is to embrace all classes and grades of society. Memorials are to be drawn up and sent to Congress, and resolutions passed in every State throughout the Union, demanding that Congress make liberal appropriations for the improvement of our coast cities and rivers, erection of post-offices, and do such other work, which will not only enrich the nation, but give employment to idle iron and steel mills and other manufactures, and through them to the coal interests, employing thousands of miners now idle."

In other words, the labor advocates consider the money in the Treasury as a ripe melon to be cut into for their benefit and distributed around over the country. What labor and trade want from Congress is good laws, to assure freedom and security. To turn the Treasury over to Congress for use in revivifying industry is a design the folly and inutility of which ought to be apparent even to a professional labor advocate.

A sense of their ignorance concerning industrial arts and sciences, developed in great measure by the recent agitation of the question whether technical schools should be established in North Carolina, has led the young business men of Raleigh to organize a club whose purpose will be to consider economic questions of practical concern, whether pertaining to the state or nation, and to disseminate such information among the people. In their prospectus they say: "Our methods of work will be mutual conference and deliberation, the study and dissemination of the best literature within the scope of our purpose, communication with other clubs organized for the same or a similar purpose, the sending of delegates to such conventions as may be held within the Union to forward our general object, and the inviting of eminent economists to address us upon such subjects as we may select." This is one of the most significant steps taken by the new South in the path of material advancement. Accurate practical information is necessarily rare in all Southern communities, because under the old system of education it was neglected or despised; and though there has been a change of late years, no organized effort has been made to enlighten the masses concerning such economic questions as are continually agitating the public mind elsewhere. It is very probable, indeed, that industrial schools would exist at present in both North Carolina and Georgia if organizations extended throughout those States similar to the one just established in Raleigh, containing men able to give definite information concerning, not the utility of such schools, for that is generally admitted, but how they should be conducted, and how much they cost.

The Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier*, commenting upon the *Herald's* published list of 700 divorce cases pending in the courts of Chicago, and of more than that number on the dockets of the Philadelphia courts, calls attention again to the fact that South Carolina is the only State in the Union in which it is impossible to obtain a judicial divorce for any cause. This is very true. "South Carolina, to her undying honor be it spoken," to use the language of a Georgia judge, "has never granted a divorce since the Revolution," South Carolinians are as proud of this record as the Georgia judge could have desired them

to be. An attempt was made in the State Legislature, we believe, last winter to pass a bill permitting a judicial divorce for the cause of adultery, but it was overwhelmingly defeated. But it must not be inferred that South Carolinians consider marriage an irrevocable step. "Separation," says the *News and Courier*, "is allowable when one has so sinned against the other that forgiveness is absolutely impossible; but neither should be permitted to marry again." It would be interesting to know how many husbands and wives are "separated" in South Carolina every year. Such "separated" persons, not being permitted to marry again, constitute, Mr. Bishop, in his work on 'Marriage and Divorce' maintains, a most injurious class. We are informed that many divorces are obtained by South Carolinians in the courts of Georgia and other States. Indeed, it is safe to infer that all who wish both to be "separated" from their present consorts and to be permitted to marry again, have very little trouble in obtaining judicial divorces in other States. Others who have not the means to procure such a decree, or who fear the loss of social standing which such a proceeding involves in South Carolina, have "articles" quickly drawn up, or continue to bear their burdens, which in some cases it must be admitted are too grievous to be borne.

Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll's reputation as a public man has received some heavy blows during the last few years, but he has thus far retained the glory of having first dubbed Blaine a "plumed knight." While this cannot be taken from him, it now appears that he was not the first to apply the term to a Presidential candidate. In vol. iv., p. 682, of William H. Seward's Works, there is a quotation from John A. Andrew's speech at the Chicago Convention in 1860, in nominating Lincoln, in which he said of Seward, "that in the thickest and the hottest of every battle there would be the white plume of the gallant leader of New York." Here the application was most suitable. Seward really was "a plumed knight," who fought for great ideas and led men in defence of great causes, and who, in seeking "channels in which he could be useful," had no more thought of making money than Henry of Navarre when he charged at Ivry.

Episcopal circles in this city are somewhat agitated by Assistant Bishop Potter's having formally received the three monastic vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience the other day from two young ministers who wish to devote themselves to what is technically called a "religious life." The Low Churchmen are apparently somewhat scandalized, as they look on it as a sort of recognition by Bishop Potter of the fitness or value of monastic vows, while the Churchmen with "legal minds" are troubled by the absence of canonical authority for the proceeding. There are, however, already several Protestant sisterhoods maintained by vows of some kind, which have done a world of good, and have given spheres of usefulness to many able women who could have accomplished nothing if they stood alone, or were not clothed with some sort of official garb. Most Protestants, nevertheless, are disposed to look askance at a man who cannot lead a religious life with-

out making a public declaration of his intention to do so, or who cannot keep vows or promises made to himself alone, or at all events made only in his own presence. But, after all, there cannot be much danger to Church or State in witnessing the pledges of a man who thinks public promises more binding than private ones, and needs the help of public censorship to enable him to be self-denying. A man who secretly determines to be poor and chaste and obedient as a means of self-discipline, is not a dangerous person, and he does not become dangerous by calling everybody's attention to the fact.

The celebration of Mr. Gladstone's seventy-fifth birthday on Monday in England was probably the greatest honor any statesman has ever received. There has, perhaps, been more enthusiasm over some soldiers, but Gladstone's triumphs have all been the triumphs of peace. If statesmen are to be judged by their legislation, he is by far the greatest England has ever had. The only predecessors who can approach him are Pitt and Peel. But Pitt's period of beneficence lasted only nine years. The rest of his official life was spent in carrying on a bloody war and piling up a monstrous debt. Peel's one exploit was the repeal of the Corn laws, to which he came slowly and somewhat reluctantly. But Gladstone in his fifty years of public life has either initiated or participated in a series of measures which have transformed England, and his last and crowning work, by admitting every man to the franchise who has an established home, hands the country over, for weal or woe, to a triumphant democracy. What is most marvellous in the "grand old man's" make-up is that in him there is an unprecedented combination of skill in construction with skill in persuasion. No hand so cunning as his has in England ever drafted a bill to solve an intricate problem, and nobody has ever displayed in the House of Commons the same power in exposition and advocacy. In fact, of late years his sole authority has been sufficient to pass any measure, however novel or startling. He is a wonderful product of the old college-bred school of English statesmen, the greatest and perhaps the last; a remarkable illustration, too, of the efficiency of the sifting process by which the House of Commons evolves both legislators and administrators.

The Suez Canal question, which made so much commotion in England last year, and which at one time threatened to upset the Gladstone Government, has been settled, apparently, by the decision of the company to enlarge the existing canal to twice its present capacity instead of digging a new one. In this way they will avoid the necessity of asking a new grant of land from the Egyptian Government, whatever that may now be. The Paris correspondent of the *Economist* says, that "one great advantage of the plan is that the work can be executed gradually, and each partial enlargement can be immediately available for navigation, while a second canal could only be utilized when entirely completed. The outlay may also be spread over a longer period, and will be accompanied by increased receipts as the works advance." It is a much greater advantage that a work so necessary to

the world's progress can be undertaken without endangering the friendly relations of two great countries, and without the need of bribing the Khedival Government, if there be any such government to bribe.

Lord Wolseley has now arrived at the critical point in his advance—that is, he has reached the first great bend in the Nile at Ambukol, where the river, after flowing nearly south for a considerable distance, turns again northward. From Ambukol, or Korti, the bend may be cut off by taking a direct caravan route across to Shendy, which is about one hundred miles below Khartum, on the river. This march across the desert from Korti, where the troops are concentrating after their arrival in boats, is the serious part of the enterprise. It is about one hundred and twenty miles long, and has to be made in such force and such order that a battle may be successfully fought on again approaching Shendy, where a number of Gordon's steamers are waiting. It is hardly likely that the Mahdi will permit a second concentration at that place without opposition. That a brigade is to be sent up to the most northerly point of the bend at Abu Hamed, punishing the murderers of Colonel Stewart on the way, is not unlikely, but that it is then going to "open the desert route to Korosko," a little way above the first cataract—the route being 200 miles long through a difficult country—and make Korosko a base of supplies, is very unlikely.

The London military critics, who are generally hostile to Wolseley, in the meantime are pegging away at him and prophesying his destruction freely. They have all agreed of late that he ought to have started from Suakim and gone across the desert 250 miles through a mountainous country to Berber. When it was pointed out to them that there was only water enough on this route for an advance in very small parties, they said there might be a railroad built over it in three months. It was, however, discovered by careful examination that no railroad of any kind could be built in less than eleven months, and that in fact the expedition was clearly shut up to the Nile route. In no other way can the army get near Khartum in good condition. Moreover, while very little is known of the country between Suakim and Berber, there exist careful and minute surveys of the route between Shendy and Korti. The main difficulty is, as in all African warfare, the water difficulty, and the seizure of the wells which lie half way across is, of course, the first work to be done. Wolseley has now been employed on three expeditions—the Red River, the Ashantee, and the Egyptian—in which the fighting was comparatively a small matter, and the means of reaching the enemy the real problem. In all three he has, by an extraordinary capacity for details and by taking his time, attained complete success. But the very delay incident to such undertakings gives the prophets and critics a grand chance for spreading "disquieting rumors." This, it must be admitted, however, is, "the greatest effort of his life," because failure in the Sudan would mean the destruction of the entire force and the fall of Khartum.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, December 24, to TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1884, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND recently received a letter from the National Civil-Service Reform League, of which George William Curtis is President, commanding the cause to him patriotic care in the exercise of the great power with which the American people have intrusted him. A reply from Governor Cleveland was published on Monday, which has attracted wide attention and much favorable comment. The following are some of the most significant sentences of this admirable document: "I regard myself pledged to this [Civil-Service Law] because my conception of true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be in good faith and without evasion enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done. . . . There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of the civil-service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power." The Governor then calls attention to the fact that many now holding such positions have "proved themselves offensive partisans," and adds: "Such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness, and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place." He concludes by reminding his party friends that "a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office," and that "selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment."

Secretary Frelinghuysen has written a letter in defence of the commercial treaties to Senator Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In answer to some of the objections raised he says: "It is said that we thereby give up a revenue on sugar, from \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000, in return for a reduction of duties upon our products exported into Cuba and Porto Rico, estimated on the basis of the existing traffic at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The relinquishment of revenue, when for the public good, is in the line of the national policy hitherto. It was done in the case of tea and coffee, which, by the act of May 1, 1872, were placed upon the free list without attempt to obtain therefor any equivalent whatever, and solely in obedience to the popular demand for a 'free breakfast table.' By this measure the Treasury of the United States has lost during the last twelve years a revenue of some \$144,000,000 on coffee alone. Again, the privileged introduction of tobacco at reduced duties has been objected to as reducing the revenue and removing protection from the American product and manufactures. As to this, it seems enough to say that the convention leaves a discrimination against the imported article of from four to five times the internal-revenue duties on the American product, and secures a market hitherto denied for the special manufactures of tobacco in which we excel, and which command a profitable market wherever their importation is permitted. Again, it is urged that the increased exportation which these treaties may secure will not equal the loss of revenue on the imported articles. But these articles of import are produced within our territory sparingly, or not at all, or of different grades, not satisfying the public demand, and

it is of the essence of wise protection to forego duties upon these, and to impose them upon those manufactures which may be profitably fostered by impeding foreign competition."

In the House of Representatives the strongest opposition to the Nicaraguan treaty comes from members of the Appropriations and the Foreign Affairs Committees, before which Secretary Frelinghuysen last session made his arguments in behalf of the \$250,000 appropriation then asked for as necessary to negotiate the treaty. One of these members has made this extraordinary statement: "In the presence of Mr. Randall—I mention him as one of the prominent men present—Secretary Frelinghuysen stated, in language plain though diplomatic, that the \$250,000 was wanted to corrupt the Nicaraguan Government."

Señor Valera, the Spanish Minister in Washington, says that the despatch from Madrid announcing that the Spanish Government had authorized him to assent to modifications of the Spanish treaty, and particularly with regard to the provision relating to sugar, is true. He had been instructed, he said, to assent to a change which will admit free into America only sugars up to class 13, Dutch standard, instead of class 16, as the original text of the treaty provides. The Minister said he had not yet received any explicit instructions to assent to a modification of the tobacco provisions of the treaty, but, from the nature of advices already received, he felt quite sure these would follow. Secretary McCulloch regards changes as inexpedient, though perhaps necessary to secure confirmation of the treaty.

The President's private secretary stated on Saturday with the greatest positiveness that the nomination of Mr. Wm. E. Curtis as Secretary of the South American Commission will not be withdrawn unless Mr. Curtis so desires, and there is no reason to believe that he will make such a request.

The House of Representatives met on Wednesday, and, without transacting any business, adjourned until January 5, 1885, and the Senate did the same.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall arrived at Louisville, Ky., on Monday, on his protection crusade through the South. Mr. Watterson has been making violent attacks upon him in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

Friends of ex-President Grant are preparing a subscription list for a fund to defray his debt to William H. Vanderbilt. Executions have been taken out, it is announced, under the judgment against General Grant which was recently filed by consent. The amount called for is nearly \$160,000, the principal and interest of the \$150,000 advanced by Mr. Vanderbilt last May to help General Grant endeavor to prevent the collapse of Grant & Ward. The movement for his relief was started at the suggestion of General Sherman. It is reported that Mr. Vanderbilt has said that he would waive his claim to \$60,000 of the \$160,000 debt.

It is asserted that four regular companies of Socialists have been organized in Chicago, and at least two of them are equipped with breech-loading rifles.

The car-drivers at New Orleans struck on Saturday afternoon, leaving the visitors at the exhibition in a rain storm, six miles from the centre of the city. Almost every vehicle in the city was turned to use as a cab, and so the people got home.

After a meeting of the General Committee on the Bartholdi Statue, held on Saturday evening, it was announced that the Committee had pledged itself for \$25,000 to continue the work of the quarrymen during the winter.

In the celebrated Hill-Sharon suit at San Francisco, Judge Sullivan has decided that under the laws of California the plaintiff is the legal wife of ex-Senator Sharon, and as such, on the ground of wilful desertion, is entitled to a divorce and a division of the common property. Sharon is estimated to be worth \$10,000,000. He will appeal.

In the Supreme Court at Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday, the jury in the noted Stone will case returned a verdict to the effect that the will was drawn in proper shape, and that Mrs. Stone was of sound mind. On the question of undue influence over Mrs. Stone on the part of the Rev. Dr. Willcox, one of the executors, the jury disagreed, standing six to six. Mrs. Valeria Stone was the widow of Daniel P. Stone, a money broker, who left an estate of nearly \$2,000,000. She gave much to educational institutions during her life, and in her will left all her property to Dr. Willcox to be given by him to educational purposes.

Henry A. Burr died on Thursday at his home in this city, aged seventy-four years. He was a grandnephew of Jonathan Edwards, and a cousin, once removed, of Aaron Burr. Coming to this city in 1831, he engaged in the hat trade, and, in connection with Henry A. Welles, invented a hat-making machine which greatly reduced the cost of manufacture. He made a fortune of several million dollars, and retired from business in 1872. Afterward he became interested in some patents for type-setting and distributing machines.

Dr. William Darling, Professor of Anatomy in the University Medical College in this city, died at his rooms in the College on Thursday, aged eighty-two years. He was a native of Scotland. Coming to this city in 1822, he became associated with Dr. Valentine Mott, and was graduated from the University Medical College in 1842. He spent ten years in travel and study in Europe and became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England. On returning to this city he renewed his connection with the University Medical College. His reputation as an anatomist was very high.

FOREIGN.

In the Spanish Cortes, which opened on Saturday, the Government was asked whether it was aware that the text of the pending Hispano-American treaty had been cabled to a New York newspaper; whether it ought not to have kept the treaty secret until it had been approved by the American Senate, and whether it knew who the person was that sold the copy for \$2,000. To all these queries the Government made evasive replies.

Several earthquake shocks were felt in Spain on Thursday. The consequent loss of life is much greater than at first reported, some estimates placing it at 2,000. Official returns show that 526 persons were killed in the province of Granada, and 100 in Malaga. At Alhama over 350 bodies have already been recovered. At Periana, a village in Andalusia, about thirty miles from Malaga, great damage was done, and many lives were lost. Sixty bodies have so far been recovered. Many persons died of fright. A fatal landslide occurred in the mountain near Periana. This destroyed many houses which stood in its path, and buried forty-eight persons. Of these, eighteen were rescued alive. It is reported that 900 persons were buried beneath the ruins of the buildings of Albuñuelas. A severe earthquake shock was experienced in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, on Monday. Many buildings were considerably damaged. A similar shock was also felt in Wales, where many houses were injured.

The London *Times*, in an article on the Nicaragua treaty, admits that the treaty should be judged in America without reference to English interests, but England, it says, holds a position of almost impregnable strength, and will protest against a policy which violates rights covered by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It believes that the better class of Americans will not favor the scheme, but thinks it rash to predict the result in Congress.

The London *Daily Telegraph* on Tuesday, in an article on the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, says: "The canal will be of untold advantage to mankind. There cannot be two opinions as to the advisability of England seeking peace and harmony with America in preference to

any other Power. It can hardly be Earl Granville's desire to quarrel with America over the long-forgotten Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to which few Englishmen attach very great importance. England has no interest in forcibly opposing a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, by whomsoever constructed, with proper provisions. A wise English Government will perceive that its interests lie in just the opposite direction."

Mr. Gladstone celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday at Hawarden on Monday. Birthday greetings reached the great leader from all parts of the empire. The Prince of Wales sent cordial congratulations.

The *St. James's Gazette* on Wednesday printed an interview had in Paris with a dynamiter. He said that the headquarters of the conspirators was in Paris, but that the funds came from America. The explosion at London Bridge was arranged in Paris three months ago by a man who is now in America. Two men were sent to London to execute the plot in September, but a delay occurred. They returned to Paris after the explosion, and are now there.

The British annexation of St. Lucia Bay, on the coast of Zululand, will probably increase the friction already existing between Germany and England in regard to colonial matters.

The Governments of Tasmania and Queensland have joined with that of Victoria in the protest against the annexation by Germany of a part of New Guinea and neighboring islands, but the authorities of New South Wales and South Australia have refused to join in the protest. The Australian press generally express indignation at the action of Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says that there is a secret convention between France and Germany, in accordance with which France is allowed unlimited colonization in Morocco and Tonquin, and Germany, while respecting the French possessions in Africa, is at liberty to annex territory anywhere not affecting French interests.

The German convention with the African International Association has been signed at Berlin, and Russia is also arranging a convention with the Association.

An *entente cordiale* has been arranged between France and Germany for the neutralization of the territory of the African International Association. Prince Bismarck has undertaken to present a declaration to the Conference favoring an international protectorate over the Association's territory.

The Berlin *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ), replying to the recent article in the London *Daily News* on the decision of the Powers to ignore the proposals of England relative to Egyptian finances, and attributing this decision to the attitude of Prince Bismarck, says: "European peace is more important than the settlement of the Egyptian question. Each Power is obliged to consider whether the acceptance of the English proposals would jeopardize its relations with the other Powers. Germany is too much interested in retaining the good will of France to snatch the Anglo-Egyptian chestnuts from the French fire, and attaches too great a value to England's good will wantonly to disoblige her through ill-feeling. But she will not allow this to interfere with the policy of peace with France observed since the war."

M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, returned to London on Friday from France. He was instructed to advise Earl Granville to accede to the demand of Germany and Russia for membership in the Egyptian Debt Commission, and also to withdraw the proposal to reduce the interest on the debt. Failing an agreement between France and England, all the Powers except Italy will reject the English proposals. It is reported that the British Government has invited the military cooperation of Italy in the Sudan, offering as an inducement the cession of territory near the Italian colony of Assab.

Advices from Korti on Monday gave the following particulars of the plan of the British

advance. General Earle, it is stated, will collect an infantry brigade at Hamdab, above the fourth cataract, and punish the Monasers, and will afterward push forward to Abu-Hamed and open the desert route to Korosko, whence stores will be forwarded to General Stewart. Gen. Herbert Stewart, on Tuesday, started from Korti to Gakdul (ninety miles distant) with 1,100 men and 1,800 camels, with a large convoy of stores. The following was the order of march: A detachment of Hussars formed the van, followed by the Engineer Corps; the field hospital and water convoy and baggage train came next; after them the light and heavy camel corps, and then the artillery and transport train. Mounted infantry and Hussars brought up the rear. A strong garrison remained at Korti.

The rebels are now making daily and nightly attacks on the outposts at Suakin. The garrison of Kassala made a sortie on Friday, and succeeded in killing many of the rebels.

Marquis Tseng, Chinese Minister to England, has warned Earl Granville that the sale to France of seven vessels of the Castle and Monarch Lines, now trading between England and the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of transporting French troops to China, is a breach of neutrality. The English Government has advised the owners of the vessels that no evasion of the Foreign Enlistment Act will be permitted. The semi-official denial of the purchase by the French Government is not believed in London.

Advices from Tonquin report that daily encounters occur between the French and Chinese outposts. China continues to pour troops into Tonquin and Formosa.

The Catholic missionaries in Tonquin complain that the court at Hué, capital of Anam, has not fulfilled its promise to make reparation for the massacre of Christians, which occurred some months ago. The correspondent of the Paris *Temps* at Hanoi says the court is strongly hostile to France, and he advocates a clean sweep of officials at Hué.

King Norodom, of Cambodia, has again signed the treaty of peace with France, placing his kingdom under French protection.

The French Senate adopted on Saturday the entire budget by a vote of 174 to 34. It includes a clause establishing the principle of the taxation of religious bodies.

The French Senate on Monday, by 192 to 3, rejected a motion by M. Buffet to vote a credit for the first quarter of 1885 without detaching the revenue estimates from the general budget, the Government desiring to have the revenue estimates discussed first and separately. The Government then asked a credit of 1,000,000,000 francs for the first half of 1885. The Senate has adopted the clause of the budget establishing the principle of the taxation of religious bodies. In the French Chamber of Deputies on Friday the Minister of Agriculture promised to ask priority for the Corn and Cattle Duties Bill next session. This caused a sensation.

The Senate's session then closed. In the Chamber of Deputies the sum of 1,000,000,000 francs on account of expenses for 1885 was granted by a vote of 351 to 127, and the budget receipts were unanimously adopted.

It is said that the French Government has found evidence that Anarchism is spreading among the soldiers.

Three thousand Socialists held a meeting at the Salle Levis, Paris, on Sunday. A number of Anarchists tried to control the election of a chairman, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued.

It has been found that the emeralds in the diadem of the Empress Eugénie, recently sold, were bogus. An English nobleman bought them for \$200,000. The money has been refunded. Paris *Figaro* asserts that the Empress knew that part of the stones in the diadem were false.

Sardou's new drama, "Téodora," was produced in Paris on Friday night before a dis-

tinguished audience. Bernhardt's acting and the intense dramatic nature of the situations are warmly praised.

The Berlin *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) on Thursday printed an official note advising the abandonment of the scheme to raise a public fund to pay for an assistant for Prince Bismarck. It says the factions in the Reichstag that are united by a common hatred of the Chancellor, dare not again refuse the credit solicited by the Government.

The fourth volume of Prince Bismarck's letters, which is about to be published in Berlin, contains the private diplomatic despatches written to General von Manteuffel during the years from 1851 to 1858, while Bismarck was the Prussian representative at Frankfort. The letters discuss matters with remarkable frankness. In one place the future Chancellor says: "I do not see why we should link our seaworthy ship with the worm-eaten bark Austria. Everybody courts our alliance. Great storms suit us best. We can use troubled times fearlessly, without consideration of others. If we desire to become greater with 400,000 men, we must not be afraid of standing alone and leaving others to fight. We had better isolate ourselves. The greater the difficulties of Europe the more valuable our alliance, and the greater price we shall get for it."

The Constitution of Portugal is to be so modified that the Chamber of Peers shall consist of 100 life peers, to be appointed by the King, and 50 peers to be elected by an indirect process.

Important frauds have been discovered in the Russian Treasury Department, and several of the officers have committed suicide to escape disgrace.

The well-known Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a recent despatch, said, in a long review of the present condition of Russia: "Count Tolstoi, the Russian Minister of the Interior, is chiefly engaged in the discovery and prosecution of Nihilists. No sooner has one society of Nihilists been suppressed than another springs up. While Nihilism is more dangerous than ever, the persecution of the Jews is as fierce as it was a few years ago, when the European press booted with indignation at the anti-Semitic outrages which disgraced Russia. The great bankers, especially those of German nationality, who were previously interested in giving wide publicity to the outrages with a view to preventing the investment of capital in Russia, are now inclined to subsidize the press to preserve silence. They take this course for the purpose of preventing the impairment of European confidence in Russian finance, the condition of which at present is not brilliant. It is suffering from the difficulty experienced at present in collecting the revenue, from the persistent American competition in the grain trade, and from the ruinous expense of the Russian advance to Merv. Despotism is increasing and the press is coerced into silence. Russia is more and more ignoring liberal ideas, and is paving the way to a tremendous explosion."

The uneasy feeling in Viennese financial circles continues unabated.

Recent developments have proved that Jauner, the late Director of the Lower Austrian Discount Bank, of Vienna, was completely under the power of the rich and unscrupulous adventurer, Heinrich Kuffler, now under arrest for complicity in the robbery of the bank's securities. Kuffler is a Hungarian, who had been for years so successful in bold speculations, and had so frequently placed powerful men under financial obligations to himself, that he had secured a most desirable social distinction in Vienna. This he used for all it was worth commercially, and by its exercise obtained mastery over Jauner.

The revolution in Ecuador continues, and the panic in Government circles is increasing.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

DURING the recent campaign the *Nation* held the opinion that civil-service reform could never be well rooted, either in national policy or in the public opinion which constitutes and enforces national policy, until it should have stood the test of a party change in the national administration. We believed that the time and the man had come to subject the reform to this crucial and necessary test. Grover Cleveland had proved to most of those who had concerned themselves in endeavors to uproot the spoils system in this State, that he was thoroughly in accord with them, that he believed what they believed, and that he had all the firmness which so great and beneficent a change required in a chief Executive in order to carry it into execution. In supporting Governor Cleveland, therefore, we had entire confidence that we were not merely promoting the cause of civil-service reform, but promoting it in the only way that could give it the binding force of a precedent which must needs be followed by succeeding administrations, irrespective of future political changes. If a Democratic Administration should come into power and should refrain from making "a clean sweep"; should solemnly abjure and renounce the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished"; and should establish the opposing doctrine—namely, that public office is a public trust, and that the routine business of government is, like any other business, to be administered by those whose fitness has been proved either by experience or other convincing tests—then the reform might be deemed effectively established. It could not be considered either effective or permanent so long as it was not subjected to such a strain. A change from one Republican administration to another would prove nothing. A change from Republican to Democratic administration would prove everything, provided the principles of the reform were faithfully adhered to.

To become the leader and chief instrument in establishing such a reform is a greater distinction than to be President of the United States. Without ostentation and without offensive comment upon persons or parties, Governor Cleveland has announced his purpose to execute the Civil-Service Act in the spirit as well as in the letter, and to apply its principles to the public service generally, having regard to the character and conduct of those who now hold non-political offices under Republican appointment. He says distinctly that he shall not remove any man from any non-political office, during the time for which he was appointed, who has not made himself notorious as a partisan and used his office for partisan purposes. His language implies that he will remove those, whether of his own party or any other party, who have employed or shall employ the time belonging to the Government, and paid for by the Government, in "running the Machine," or in promoting partisan interests. As to the great body of underlings who are embraced in the Civil-Service Act, they have nothing to fear so long as they behave themselves. They will be shielded from assessments from terrorism, and every sort of perse-

cution, on the single condition that they faithfully and diligently perform their duties, and restrict their political action to the modest exercise of the political rights which appertain to American citizens. Such a declaration has a profound significance. It implies little less than a revolution in our political methods. It commits the Democratic party to civil-service reform *nolens volens*.

But we are bound to say that the Democratic party has shown no unwillingness to be thus committed. The speeches of its leaders and the outgivings of its press since the election have been remarkably free from the taint of spoils-hunting. The only outward sign of its prevalence is to be found in the columns of Republican papers, which will evidently be much disappointed if we do not have a herd of old-fashioned Jacksonian hogs around the public trough as soon as Mr. Cleveland is inaugurated. As we write this article the Chicago *Tribune* comes upon our table, filled with loud lamentations over the untimely fate of the "one hundred thousand trained and experienced employees who constitute the rank and file of the civil service," who are to be thrust out of their places on the 4th of March, to make room for "partisan workers and ward strikers who have done the caucus and campaign work for the Democratic leaders." The business community, it says, will feel the blow grievously, because the "strikers and heelers" who are to come in will be ignorant of their duties, and will of course plunge all departments of the service into confusion. Especially will they disorganize the magnificent system of railway mail service, which has been so long perfecting, and which has at last reached almost the stage of an exact science. "These specially skilled men," it says, "are to be turned out at once, and their places must be filled with raw hands, ignorant of their duties, and drawn from a class of partisan vagabonds." All this cruelty to individuals and all this disorganization of public business it ascribes to the perfidious action of the temperance fanatics, and the hypocritical behavior of the Mugwumps, "who gratified their spite by voting for Cleveland."

If none of the misery which it foreshadows should come to pass, there will be two kinds of "soreheads" in the country, one consisting of Democratic office-seekers who want to ravage the civil service, and the other of Republican newspapers, disappointed because the ravaging does not take place. The latter are not slow to perceive, that a conscientious adherence to the principles of civil-service reform by the incoming Administration will strengthen the Democratic party as nothing else could strengthen it, and that the party will thus enter the next campaign with much brighter prospects than it entered the last one.

MR. JONES'S DIFFICULTIES.

THE friends of Mr. B. F. Jones, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, have been so wounded by the attacks made on his management by Mr. William E. Chandler, that they have replied to them in a long letter in the New York *Tribune*. The letter contains a glowing account of Mr. Jones's business career,

and then describes the difficulties he had to contend with during the late canvass, as follows:

"In spite of the alarming Independent defection, with newspapers, hitherto Republican, furnishing, by their daily attacks on the head of the ticket, ammunition for their adversaries; in spite of lukewarmness if not treachery in quarters where they should have found hearty co-operation; in spite of the strength drawn from the Republican party by the Prohibitionists; and last but not least, in spite of the ill-concealed indifference of the Administration at Washington, Mr. Blaine was at last defeated by an accident which could not have been foreseen."

That the canvass was not judiciously conducted by Mr. Jones, some of the most ardent Republican papers, the *Tribune* among the number, have already affirmed, in saying that there was too much noise and torchlight and not enough "education of the people" through documents. One stanch Republican paper, the *Troy Times*, touching on this point a few days after the election, said:

"The Committee, too, appeared indifferent to success in the State of New York. It seemed to have adopted the idea that Mr. Blaine could be elected without the vote of this great State; and half the effort expended in West Virginia and some other States, with half the money wasted in circulating what was little better than obscene literature, would have given us New York and elected Mr. Blaine. There was enough incompetency in the National Committee to have defeated half a dozen candidates. And here we stop—at least for the present."

This diffusion of "obscene literature" was, in fact, one "new feature," as the publishers say, which Mr. Jones's Committee introduced into the business of electioneering. Nothing like it was ever seen in American politics or the politics of any civilized country before. The glory of this, whatever it amounts to, is theirs beyond dispute. Mr. Jones's proclamation, too, some time in September, that any new stories about Blaine which might appear on the following Saturday, would certainly be lies, showed that the chairman had in him some of the qualities of a good farce-writer, and greatly amused the town.

But the truth is, nevertheless, that Mr. Jones is being badly treated by the Republicans, as unsuccessful men so often are. His "obscene-literature" idea, it is true, did not win the day, but it unquestionably cut down the Cleveland vote in this State as well as in several others. Moreover, his Committee hit on another thing which unquestionably gave the Republican managers a confidence they have never before had in any campaign, and came very near giving them the victory, and caused large numbers of Republicans, who had inside views, to bet on Blaine as they have never betted on any candidate before—in that they secured the Irish Catholic vote in this State. This vote has for forty years been the one constant element in Democratic strength in New York, the one which no appeals, discussions, or documents on the part of their opponents could take away from the party. Now the Republican managers did finally take it away, and it was a great feat, and an unprecedented one, and it is no wonder that it made Jones and his Committee cock-sure, and set them to boasting and vaporizing during the count. They could not bring themselves to believe that the Independent and Stalwart defection was great enough to overcome it. That it was overcome by even 1,100 majority was in fact a very remarkable proof of the extent to which this defection had gone. The Catho-

lic clergy almost universally worked against Cleveland in their quiet way, owing to their belief that, in spite of his explanations, his veto of the Catholic Protective Bill did indicate hostility or indifference to the interests of the Catholic Church. A large body of the Irish were induced to desert the Democratic party in this way, and the remainder deserted it in the belief that Blaine was more likely than his rival to get up some sort of trouble with England if he secured the Presidency. It is hardly a secret, too, that the blatant dynamitic Irish press was freely subsidized with Republican funds during the canvass. The result appeared in the furious Blaine boom they kept a-going in their columns from the first day to the last.

One of poor Mr. Jones's misfortunes is that he cannot boast of this great feat, because, though the Republicans were very willing to win through it, they did not generally care to have it known that they owed anything to it. The party had for twenty years been proud of not having the Irish Catholic vote, and Republican newspapers had all gloried in it. When they denounced the "vice and ignorance" of the Democratic party it was the Irish Catholic vote they had in mind, and when they boasted that the Republican party contained "the virtue and intelligence" of the North, what they really meant was that the Irish did not vote its tickets. They have, since 1857, it is true, made several attempts to win them over, but they were made by the same appeals to the reason by which the Republican party was built up, and were wholly unsuccessful. In fact, it was, until the unfortunate Jones took charge of the affairs of the party, almost an axiom of Republican management that there was no use in spending either documents or speakers on the Irish. The Jones Committee broke up this tradition, and bagged the Irish vote in this State; and now, simply because they fell 551 votes short in New York, the Chairman feels the serpent's fang of ingratitude in his very vitals.

Calm observers must admit, however, that, like the Roman Emperors who prepared the fall of the Empire by the admission of barbarians to the Imperial armies, Jones in enlisting the Irish has given the Republican party the deadliest blow it ever received, and has perhaps unfitted it ever again to take the field in a Presidential campaign. For if it is now to exist as an organization in the national arena, it must keep the Irish as a substitute for the tens of thousands of Mugwumps whom it temporarily alienated by its devotion to the fortunes of a corrupt adventurer, and whom, with the fatuity which is a sure sign of decay, it is now actually trying to exclude permanently from its ranks. But it cannot keep the Irish without making platforms and advocating policies which the kind of people at the North who built up the party and constitute still its main strength can in no wise accept. Dr. Burchard's talk about "rum, Romanism, and rebellion" was ill-advised simply for its effect on the Irish ally. But he probably blurted out the feelings of a body of Blaine's supporters far more numerous than the Irish, whose loyalty to the party is absolutely necessary to prevent its dying at an early day the death of a degraded old Rump. That they can be held by candidates

or platforms satisfactory both to Cardinal McClosky's clergy and the terrible British rebels of the Irish World and the *United Irishman*, no man of intelligence will believe. If the Democrats are wise, and wish to be the party of the future, they will take no pains to win back what they have lost. They have long been ruinously weighted by their dependence here on a body of voters dominated by foreign ideas and foreign aims, and who are sure to ruin any party which makes a point of conciliating them, and who cannot be reached in critical times by the art by which all permanent party success must be achieved in a country like this—the art of open persuasion.

THE CLERGY IN POLITICS.

MR. BEECHER'S address to his congregation on Sunday, touching the hostility to him, on the part of some members of the church, arising out of his support of Cleveland in the late canvass, is an interesting illustration of the nature of the political crisis through which the country is now passing. His case has one peculiar feature in that he has had to defend himself not only for advocating Cleveland's election, but also for the manner in which he advocated it. Mr. Beecher's oratory has the defects of its qualities. It is very impetuous, as well as humorous and witty, and no orator can be impetuous without committing indiscretions of greater or less gravity—that is, without often saying more than he meant to say, or something different from what he meant to say. Mr. Beecher did this on one occasion during the canvass, in New Jersey—that is, he used a humorous illustration which had undoubtedly the effect of seeming to make light of offences against purity. This fell on Republican ears when the party, as Bishop Huntington has pointed out in his amusing article in the *North American Review*, had committed itself with such fury to the cause of chastity that even its most licentious members became ardent and noisy defenders of the home and family. For this, Mr. Beecher had on Sunday to apologize, and perhaps it is well that he should have had an opportunity of doing so.

Of course, however, this is only a small part of his offence in the eyes of his critics. Deacon H. L. Pratt confessed to the *Tribune* reporter after the service, that the explanation was not sufficient—that "the feeling against Mr. Beecher was largely because he opposed Mr. Blaine, and he didn't say one word about that." Deacon Ropes was also of opinion that Mr. Beecher had not touched the real issue, while a prominent member predicted that the "rentals of the pews would now decline greatly," and Mr. Beecher "was only preparing for the inevitable." In fact, his punishment for supporting Cleveland is evidently to come through a "decline in rentals," which, to a true disciple of Blaine, is the worst thing that can happen to any human being. Loss of honor or reputation, sacrifice of conscience or of self-respect, are things he can make up his mind to; but to have his income reduced, or the bonds he sold returned on him, is a "personal hardship, bitter and burning and humiliating to the last degree." We believe the number of churches in which persecution of the pastor for "opposing Blaine" has developed itself, since the election,

in a greater or less degree, is considerable, even where the opposition to Blaine went no further than casting a silent vote for Cleveland. This is in part the result of what we have heretofore called the "malignant superstition" which has gradually taken hold of the Republican party, that it alone is entitled or fit to administer the Government, and that people who do not vote its ticket are not real Americans, but a sort of second-class citizens, who may be safely allowed to vote as long as they are in a minority, but who ought not to be allowed to become a majority, and who cannot be intrusted with the management of public affairs without putting all social and political interests in peril.

This state of mind, on the part of a party in power, with regard to a large body of their countrymen, constitutes a real danger to the State. It prepares a considerable number of men, otherwise intelligent and conscientious, to wink at or participate in any political methods, however foul or illegal, which will prevent their adversaries getting into power. One meets every day estimable men whom it has unfitted for any political trust, and, indeed, from whose heads it has driven the fundamental principles of American government. When such men are gainsaid in politics by their pastor, whom they pay, and to whom they look for an example of morality as they understand it, they are naturally very fierce and bitter. To them, voting against a Republican candidate is an offence in any man, and an aggravated offence in a clergyman. We have heard of a case where it was taken so much to heart by a prominent member of a church that he insulted his pastor—one of the purest and most devoted men in the profession—in the grossest manner, simply because he had, in obedience to one of the tenderest consciences in America, silently voted for Cleveland.

These attacks on the liberty of the clergy are perhaps not wholly due to the superstitious worship of the party which the Claytons, Dorseys, Bradys, Chandlers, Elkinsons, and Blaines have now for years directed. They are also in some degree the result of the decline in the influence of the ministers which has, during the past forty years been, so marked a feature of American life. Among the sharp, bustling business men, whose multiplication during that period has been so great, respect for the opinions of the scholarly class to which the clergy belong on the affairs of the world has long been diminishing. It has reached such a point that in many churches it is now considered a gross piece of presumption, if not an indirect breach of contract, for a clergyman to vote at political elections in opposition to the bulk of the members. They think he ought to get his ticket from the deacons, who know what will be best for pew rents, and deposit it under their eyes. Bigotry of this kind cannot be and never has been cured by argument. It has to be cured by experiment. When missionaries kick the idols over, or split them up for firewood, without falling down dead, or being struck with blindness, it does more to shake the confidence of the heathen in their ancient gods than a thousand sermons. In like manner, the confidence of those Republicans who cannot yet reconcile themselves to their late defeat, in the

normal working of party government, and in the fitness of the majority to rule the country, and in liberty of conscience in political matters, will only be restored by actually seeing the Government carried on for four years by Democrats without injury to any great national interest or institution.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN COLONIES.

THE disquieting telegrams which come from the Old World, implying that Prince Bismarck is watching and improving opportunities to irritate England, and especially to bring discredit upon Mr. Gladstone, must be taken with a great deal of reserve. If Bismarck were a new and untried statesman, or if he were in the habit of inviting fresh difficulties, seeking new adventures, tilting with windmills, and making himself generally odious, it might be conceived that the annexation of Angra Pequena and the northern part of New Guinea, and the obstacles interposed in the way of the English plan of finance in Egypt, were intended to add Great Britain to the list of enemies of Germany in the next great European war, whenever that may chance to come. If he were solicitous to add to Mr. Gladstone's power and prestige, and to insure his ascendancy among the English constituencies, he could do nothing so certain to accomplish those ends as to single him out for public courtesy. Gladstone and Bismarck represent opposing systems of government, and their feelings toward each other are probably chilled by this antagonism. Mr. Gladstone stands for representative government, Prince Bismarck for personal government. The British Empire rests upon institutions, the German Empire upon individuals. The former does not depend upon Mr. Gladstone, the latter does depend upon Prince Bismarck, for unless another Bismarck is found when the present one dies, the governing power will pass inevitably into the hands of the Reichstag, and the German system will be assimilated to that of England. This change would have taken place in spite of Bismarck if the Austrian armies had conquered at Sadowa. It might take place at any time but for the reasons that Germany is surrounded by powerful nations which have unsatisfied grudges against her, and that Bismarck is believed to be, and probably is, the one man who can prevent them from satisfying those grudges by arms. It is inconceivable that a man whose whole aim, since the close of the wars which created and consolidated the Empire, has been to soften the asperities which the wars left behind them, should now seek trouble with the only country in Europe which is able to strike blows that he could not possibly return.

What mostly gives color to the belief that Germany and England are coming into antagonism is the fact that Bismarck is hoisting the German flag over certain tracts of unoccupied territory in Africa and Polynesia adjacent to English territory. The British colonies are so numerous and extensive in all parts of the uncivilized world that any occupation by Germany must necessarily be more or less contiguous to some of them. The new-born zeal of Germany for colonial possessions finds England dominated by a feeling (in official circles at least) strenuously opposed to

the policy of making new acquisitions. Mr. Gladstone came into power expressly on the "platform" of opposition to new responsibilities. The war in Afghanistan, and the war in Zululand, and the annexation of Cyprus, furnished him the text for his most powerful attacks on the Beaconsfield Government. The British Empire, he said, already embraced more territory than could be wisely administered and more people than could be well governed. The attention of Parliament was so engrossed by foreign affairs and foreign embroilments that the most crying evils of home politics could not get remedied. He drew so powerful a picture of the misdirected energy of the nation and the waste of the public resources, that he overthrew the Jingo party at the moment when they fancied they had earned immortal glory by the display of their prowess on three continents.

But Mr. Gladstone's intentions have not been fulfilled. Circumstances have been too strong for him. The wheels of the Empire set rolling centuries ago would not stop at any man's bidding. Since he came into power, territory has been added to the responsibilities if not to the actual domain of Great Britain as large as France and Germany taken together, and this without counting Egypt as a permanent responsibility. An area six hundred miles square adjacent to the mouth of the Niger has been put under her protectorate. The southern half of New Guinea has been annexed in obedience to the wishes of the Australian colonies, after an obstinate but futile resistance on the part of the home Government. It would seem that the end of British annexation would come, not when the Government should cry, Enough, but only when there is no more territory to annex.

The recent German acquisitions are trivial as compared with recent English ones if the Niger country is to be counted as an acquisition. The *Economist* fears that it must be regarded as such, and finds no satisfaction in the prospect of increased army and navy expenditures to guard and police so extensive a territory—expenditures estimated at no less than a million sterling per annum, and without any possible returns except what may be shared equally by all nations through the medium of free trade. If the importance of a country is to be measured by its outlying dependencies, Great Britain is more important than all other European countries together, since India alone is greater than all non-British colonies. If England should deliver to Germany a quitclaim to all parts of the globe which may be fairly considered open to European colonization, and if Germany should reduce them to possession, she would still be as far inferior to her rival in this sort of distinction as New Guinea is inferior to Australia. It is difficult, therefore, to understand the shrillness of the *London Times's* comments on the German occupation of northern New Guinea. The gloomy forebodings of the *Tribune's* London correspondent must be ascribed to the deepening tinge of Toryism which has so often grieved us, for it is the rump of the Tory party, the *disjecta membra* of the Beaconsfield government, that look upon foreign domination as the sign of England's power and the seal of her importance in the world's councils.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

THE Congo Conference the other day settled the limits of the Basin of the Congo, which is to belong to the "International Association of the Congo." It is an enormous region, extending, roughly speaking, north and south through about fifteen degrees, and east and west through about twenty degrees. It literally includes the heart of Africa. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the basin of the Nile and the great Lake of Tanganyika, and has the Zambezi River for its southern boundary. Again, roughly speaking, it is about the size of all the States of the Union east of the Mississippi. It is said to be of wonderful fertility, and enjoys a considerable amount of inland navigation besides what is afforded by the Congo, one of the great rivers of the world. As soon as the Conference had settled the boundaries of the Basin, it united in a dedication of this vast region—the American representatives, of course, joining—to free trade! The Declaration provides that the region described shall be perfectly free to the commerce of all nations; that "all flags, without distinction of nationality, shall have free access to the seashore of the territory; to the rivers which flow through it to the sea; to the Congo and all its affluents, including the lakes; to all ports on these lakes, and to all canals which may be hereafter dug in order to connect the lakes or water courses." It provides, also, that all citizens of all countries may undertake every species of transportation within the territory, as well as maritime and river shipping and boating.

The third article of the Declaration is a strange one for the representatives of a Republican Administration to sign. It provides that "no merchandise from any quarter imported into the territory, no matter under what flag, whether by sea, river, or land, shall have to pay any duties or taxes, except such as shall be necessary to meet expenses incurred in the interest of trade," and these shall be equal for all. All discrimination in favor of ships sailing under any flag is also forbidden.

Now the Basin of the Congo is inhabited in greater part—thinly, it is true, but not more thinly than some of our States and Territories—by a population which has attained in some places considerable proficiency in many of the civilized arts. Many of them are, for instance, expert iron workers. They raise almost every kind of crops. They are good carpenters and wood-carvers. With security against the raids of the slave-dealers and against internecine wars, they will undoubtedly make rapid progress as producers. They have, in fact, already scores of "infant industries," which probably need only about fifty years of protection to be able to hold their own against foreign competition. They are, moreover, excellent boatmen, and on board the European ships which frequent the coast make no mean sailors. With proper protection against foreign boats and ships, they would probably, in half a century or so, become expert navigators, and carry on a large internal and coastwise carrying trade. Consequently, the very first thing the Conference ought to have done after fixing the boundary of the basin, was to frame a good tariff, so as to have stimulated the industry of the people, and infused diversity into it in the manner prescribed by the American eco-

nomist Henry C. Carey. Instead of which it has (Messrs. Casson and Sanford, the American representatives, concurring) covered the whole of this vast region with the deadly upas tree of British free trade. The whole country will, under this régime, be speedily flooded with the products of the pauper labor of Europe. Such factories and workshops as now exist on the Congo will be closed, everybody will supply himself with foreign manufactures in so far as his needs go, and all the gold will leave the country. The Cobden Club, too, will distribute its poisonous literature far and wide.

A worse beginning for an infant State, a worse introduction of a barbarous people to the civilized world, we think has never been heard of, and the mere contemplation of it ought to bring a blush to the cheek or a tear to the eye of every Blaine editor in the country. Our participation in these enormous divisions of territory in the Old World is of itself a little odd, considering that we are so jealous of European interference on this continent that we will not even allow Great Britain to promise to let the Isthmus of Panama alone. But think of our helping to shut out so vast a region from the blessings of a tariff and navigation laws. Think of our agreeing that there shall be no custom-houses, no collectors, appraisers, or inspectors, or informers, or smugglers, in a region so blessed by nature. Think of throwing open such a magnificent system of inland navigation to foreign-built vessels, and agreeing that no subsidies shall ever be paid to enable a Congo man to carry on the shipping business at a loss. One does not need to expatiate on these topics. Everybody's imagination can picture the situation in which this leaves us. It is in all ways unbecoming, and we repeat that Congress ought to overhaul the Casson-Sanford mission a little. What are Americans doing in that galley?

THE FRENCH MILITARY POWER.

PARIS, December 4, 1884.

I HAVE before me a volume entitled 'The French Power (La Puissance française), by an Old Officer,' which, in a small compass, contains much matter, and treats with boldness a vital problem for France. This "old officer" belongs to a military family of Besançon. His name (I give it, though he has not placed it on the book, for it is well known to everybody in Paris) is Jeannerod. He was educated at Saint-Cyr, and remained in the regular army till he became, a short time before the war of 1870, the military writer of the *Temps*. When the war broke out he took service again, and Gambetta used him in his last struggles and made him a general. Jeannerod returned to the *Temps* after the war, and wrote very important articles on the reorganization of the French army, which took place in consequence of our defeats. He gives us now what might be called his "military testament," and his book is well worth reading, for it is inspired by a pure patriotism and rises above the quarrels of parties.

I well remember the effect which was produced in 1871 by the publication of a work of Renan's on the moral reorganization of France. Renan represented France placed like Hercules between vice and virtue, obliged to choose between two systems: either she must lead a Spartan life, become austere, severe, establish a strong discipline, a solid hierarchy, become the slave of a reasoned duty; or else she must abandon all idea of revenge by force, and revenge herself by the

contagion of frivolity and vice: she must bring all the countries of Europe to her feet by the fascination of her own corruption. Well, France did neither of the two things. She has not become entirely Spartan nor entirely Athenian, taking the word in the sense of artistic, frivolous, and corrupt. In the first hour of our humiliation the Spartan feeling was uppermost, and to this feeling must be attributed the law which at present governs the French army. It was thought in 1871 that everything must be changed in the organization of our army, since our army had been defeated; and where could we look for a better model than to Prussia, since the Prussian system had triumphed at Woerth, at Sedan, at Metz, and before Paris?

The confusion which was made in this transitory period of 1871 and 1872 in political ideas was made also in military theories. M. Thiers and his friends had, during the last years of the Empire, established a belief in the independence of the political institutions upon the form of government. The theory of this doctrine, which would have seemed absurd to Montesquieu, is found in the 'France Nouvelle' of Prévost-Paradol, a book which may be considered as the résumé made by a most brilliant writer of the evening conversations of the Place Saint-Georges. Prévost-Paradol maintains in it that if you establish parliamentary government, with all its machinery of chambers and of guarantees, it is indifferent whether you put at the head of the executive power a president or a king; you can, by the turn of a key, transform a liberal monarchy into a republic, a republic into a liberal monarchy. The Constitution made at Versailles after the war was inspired by these ideas: it was a Constitution *à deux fins*, which could serve as well for republic as for a monarchy.

I will not dwell here on the character of this Constitution. I only allude to it in order to show why the persons who reorganized our military laws at that same time did not examine the problem of a connection between the military laws of a country and its political and social state. The definitive form of government was not yet found, when it was agreed that France must adopt the system of universal military service. It seemed to be a natural consequence of the universal right of suffrage: each man was a citizen, each man must be a soldier from twenty to forty. Each man was to remain five years in the active army, five years in the reserve, ten years in what was called the territorial army. The Prussians had their "einjährige"; we decided that we ought to have our "volunteers of one year"—young men who were to serve but one year in the active army, after having passed an examination, and who paid a certain sum of money for this exemption. The young men of twenty were too numerous every year for the service of five years in the active army: they were permitted to draw lots, and those who took good numbers only remained six months with the regiment. Every year a class of the reserve was called for twenty-eight days, and a class of the territorial army for thirteen days. This system has now been at work for a number of years, and we can judge its effects.

The results are not considered satisfactory for the "einjährige." This aristocratic institution has not found favor in the army; the officers and non-commissioned officers do not, as a rule, look with favor on young men who come to the regiment with too much money. They treat them with much severity—so much so that none of these young men remain in the army. As a rule, they all return to their families after their term of one year, and they do not conceal their abhorrence of the military service. In the active army there are, as I have said, men who serve five years and others six months. The term of

six months is too short—the six-months' men cannot be considered as effective soldiers; and in time of war they would be a weakening element. The men of the reserve are excellent: they are very exact, very well disciplined, they serve their term of twenty-eight days in a very praiseworthy manner. They are men between twenty-five and thirty years of age, strong, more serious than the young men of the active army; but it may be asked if they would be so willing, if, instead of a limited term of twenty-eight days of service in time of peace, they had to leave their families and their business for a long war. However, they are looked upon by our generals as a very good element of the army, perhaps the best.

So far the nation has not murmured under this terrible load; but it is impossible to think without some alarm of a state of things which subjects all the valid part of a population to the military life. The first attack was made against the privilege of one year's service, and the Chamber contemplates the substitution of a general three years' service instead of the present system, which imposes on many men five years' service. The law has not yet received the sanction of the Senate. Three years of service from which not a single young man would be exempt, which would interrupt all the studies of those who devote themselves to law, or medicine, or science, is a terrible drag on high civilization and culture. The radical school attacks vehemently the whole system of compulsory service, and talks of having merely a defensive army, an army of volunteers in time of war, and no permanent army. It is doubtful whether a strong military law can be long imposed on a democratic community:

"When," says M. Jeannerod, "M. Thiers resigned himself to see, as he said, France crossing the Atlantic, in order to find in the United States the type of its new incarnation, why did he not foresee that France would also take thence, on the constitution of an army, ideas which are inapplicable to Europe, and full of danger for the future of a country surrounded by powerful neighbors? If he had had such foresight, he would probably not have helped so much the establishment of a republic; for his ambition, natural as it was, would never have made him sacrifice to the satisfaction of founding a new era the passion for France which filled his heart."

M. Thiers was not favorable to the Prussian system. He did not like the short service; he preferred the old-fashioned armies, small in numbers, but well-disciplined and composed of veterans, even of mercenaries, to the modern masses of young soldiers. But the current was so strong that he could not stem it. He found a powerful adversary in General Trochu, who was the eloquent advocate of the three-years' universal service:

"Trochu," says M. Jeannerod, "dreamed for his country a sort of a Republic of Plato, rising under his own device 'Ense et aratro,' and preparing the future as Prussia had done after Jena. He committed a double error: for the new generation, devoted more than ever to the agitations of politics and to the struggle for wealth and comfort, is not disposed to be contented with the sword and the plough, and France is not in the condition in which was Prussia, a comparatively recent Power in 1806, without any great capacity for expansion, and free to concentrate herself and to devote herself to her hope of revenge."

The present effort has its origin in a patriotic idea; but one of these two things will happen—either this idea will become extinguished and die out of lassitude, or else it will determine a crisis, an end, which will replace us in a normal situation. M. Jeannerod looks forward and tries to imagine what this normal condition will be, and how it will affect the recruiting and the organization of the French army. He says boldly: "We regret the composition, the manners, the spirit of the old army." He believes that the present state of things in Europe cannot last:

"Before the end of this century, perhaps before a few years, the world, democratized or not,

will become again what it always was, an assemblage of forces directed by passions more than by sentiments, by circumstances more than by affinities, and set in action by men more than by nations. Then the law of numbers will cease to predominate, and the best army will be, as in the past, the army founded on the highest military spirit."

Is the military spirit dying out in France? M. Jeannerod thinks it is. He believes that "this spirit, already wounded by the increasing triumph of materialism, abused in the name of humanitarian rhetoric, discredited by our defeats, has received a new blow from the very laws which were intended to restore it, and from the derangement in social life." He regrets the suppression of the substitutes, who were a solid nucleus in the old regiments, as the substitutes were voluntary soldiers. He regrets the reduction of the term of service. He believes that a very advanced civilization is incompatible with any other army than a solid army of men of long service, and that the whole nation must only be called to arms to defend the national soil. "The existing organization would only serve in the particular cases in which the national independence might be threatened; but if the ideal of a great country cannot remain stationary, and if we assign no other object to our ambition than our security, then we shall, perhaps, be in danger of losing our security for ever." In other words, a purely defensive army cannot be sufficient for a country like France, surrounded by powerful monarchies. There are times when the offensive is the only useful defence: there are occasions when it becomes necessary for a country to unite in action with other countries for some distant object. Alliances are impossible between countries which have no liberty of action; and the notion of a purely defensive army is a constant limitation of this liberty. With a million of men *on paper*, France is liable to witness the development of all sorts of European events, without being able to interfere with it; and when the time comes to fight for defence, this million of men, suddenly called to arms, unused to war, may prove unable to cope with smaller armies, better organized and better disciplined.

The work on 'The French Power' deserves the attention not only of all military men, but of all those who take some interest in the fate of a country which, notwithstanding its faults and its misfortunes, will always remain one of the most eminent factors of civilization.

EXCAVATIONS AT CARTHAGE.

PARIS, December 4, 1884.

THE first idea that occurs to an educated traveller on landing at Goletta, the harbor of Tunis, is to visit the neighboring site where stood the mighty rival of ancient Rome. The railway from Goletta to Tunis will take him, in about five minutes time, to the station called Carthagenna near the little Arab village of Doar Schott (the camp of the lake), so called from the Lake of Tunis, whose shallow waters extend over several square miles to his left. Once at Carthagenna, he distinctly perceives, on his right, two little lakes near the sea shore, and before him a conspicuous hill crowned by a chapel and a newly created convent. The lakes are all that remain of Carthage's harbors, the celebrated Cethon, and the hill is Byrsa, the once powerful citadel where Asdrubal and the last defenders of Punic independence defied during six days the advance of the younger Scipio, master of the harbors, and of the surrounding plain.* The

* A description, however accurate it may be, can only be well understood by the help of a map. There exists now a very good plan of Carthage in Tissot's 'Géographie de la Province Romaine d'Afrique,' vol. I., Paris, Hachette, 1884.

traveller must now take his course due north, passing between the lakes and the hill. On his road he will perceive a few ruins of the late Roman period, which have sometimes and most absurdly been called the "House of Hannibal" and the "Temple of Baal." The last named of these ruins, half way between the path and the southern angle of Byrsa, is nothing more than a piece of a wall, about fifteen feet high, exhibiting the characteristic features of late masonry. Beyond Byrsa, you perceive on the sea-side a small eminence crowned by a Turkish fort, called Bordj Djedde (the little fort), which Dr. Davis gratuitously asserted to be ancient Byrsa—a ridiculous mistake, which has been too often repeated by uncritical compilers. At the foot of Bordj Djedde, quite near to the sea, where remnants of ancient quays may still be traced, rises the largest ruins of Carthage. Although used during several centuries as a stone-quarry, they still exhibit a wild complex of walls, ruined vaults, huge blocks of masonry, and cement. They are generally considered as identical with the ancient gymnasium, but this is a mere hypothesis, which could only be tested by excavations, particularly difficult on that spot where heavy materials are piled up as if by an earthquake.

Your next walk must lead you up to the summit of Byrsa, where you enjoy a magnificent prospect, extending beyond the gulf of Tunis to the mountains of Zaghouan and Bou-Kornein. At the foot of the little chapel built on the hill of Byrsa by Louis Philippe, and supposed to mark the place where King Louis IX. expired during his second crusade, Beulé's excavations, in 1860, brought to light a number of semicircular rooms, which he accepted as having belonged to the palace of the Roman proconsul. The convent erected behind the chapel contains a museum of antiquities collected by the French monks under the superintendence of Cardinal Lavigerie, and intrusted to the able care of the Carthaginian antiquarian *par excellence*, Father Delattre. Roman and Christian lamps, with varied inscriptions and symbols, are here about a thousand in number. There are also many Roman and Punic inscriptions, together with some remarkable mosaics, the largest of which, evidently of Christian workmanship, represents a nude female figure standing beside an altar with a branch of laurel in her hand, and crushing a serpent under her feet. A nude figure in Christian art is very rare, if not an unexampled occurrence. The subject of the mosaic is Saint Perpetua, who became a martyr at Carthage in the year 203. On the eve of her martyrdom, she dreamed she was an athlete, wrestling against the evil spirit of worldly temptation. This legend accounts for her having been represented, at some later epoch, in the attitude and attire of a triumphant athlete.

As you stand on the summit of Byrsa and look toward the sea, you perceive the harbors of Carthage, now partly blocked up by sand, to your right, and to your left the abandoned fort of Bordj Djedde. These two spots and your standing point form a triangle which was formerly occupied by the busiest and richest town of the ancient world, and where a few meaningless and shapeless ruins now stand alone, in the midst of barley-fields, to recall the splendor, the decline, and the fall of Carthage. Many a traveller, led to the very spot where Hannibal addressed his citizens, on the now deserted and silent forum, has asked ingenuously: "But where is Carthage?" The answer was given centuries ago by the Italian poet:

"Glace l'alta Cartago ; appena i segni
Dell' alte sue ruine li lido serba."

But I should venture to propose another answer to the same inquiry: "If you wish to see where Carthage is, do not look around, but under your feet; and if you wish to see Carthage

itself, take hold of a spade and dig until you find it."

Nearly half a century ago, in 1837, a small number of scholars and distinguished amateurs, MM. Dureau de la Malle, Raoul-Rochette, Count Pourtalès, Sir Grenville Temple, and Falbe, an officer in the Danish navy, formed a private association with the object of excavating ancient sites in northern Africa. The capital brought together amounted to about £1,000. Sir Grenville Temple and Falbe started for Constantine, the ancient Cirta, in 1838, and subsequently excavated at Carthage on a hill next to Byrsa, where the temple of the goddess Cælestis is supposed to have stood. They discovered some mosaics and a fragment of mural painting, which were immediately published by the society. It seems, however, that further contributions were requested in vain, for there is no mention made of the society after 1839. Twenty years later, a celebrated French scholar, M. Beulé, the historian of the Acropolis at Athens, cleared up at his own expense the rooms of the proconsular palace at Byrsa, mentioned above. About the same time the English chaplain at Tunis, Doctor Davis, undertook excavations on various spots of the plain between the harbors and Byrsa; he discovered some very beautiful mosaics, which are now in the British Museum and were published by M. Franks in *Archæologia* (vol. xxxviii, 1860, p. 202). Fifteen years once more went by before any new researches were undertaken at public expense. The Arabs had, in the meantime, dug up a large number of antiquities, mosaics, and Punic inscriptions, which were beginning to fetch high prices on the Tunis market. A minister of the Bey, the *Khasnadar*, had contrived, by obliging the Arabs to give him everything they discovered, to gather a large collection—including much rubbish—which was purchased in 1874 by the Museum at Vienna. That very same year an interpreter of the French Consulate at Tunis, M. de Sainte-Marie, began excavations on a spot half-way between the harbors and Bordj Djedde. He had the good fortune to find about 2,000 Punic inscriptions, votive offerings to the great Punic goddess Tanit, generally containing a short dedicatory inscription surmounted by *grafitti* representing animals, plants, and various religious symbols. The collection thus obtained, together with some Greek dedications to Serapis and a life-size statue of the Empress Sabina, was loaded on the French man-of-war *Magenta*, and carried to Toulon. Unfortunately, while lying in the harbor, the ironclad was blown up by an explosion, and the inscriptions were only partly recovered through the exertions of divers. All that could be rescued has been deposited in the Cabinet des Médailles at the National Library in Paris.*

I have thought it necessary to enter into some detail about the former excavations on the site of Carthage in order to give the reader a general idea of the very little which has been done as yet in the way of clearing it. The site of the town, when compared to that of Rome or of Athens, will be found peculiarly suited to archæological purposes, no modern town having been built on the place occupied by the ancient one, and the buying up of barley crops being the only preliminary expense to be borne by any one undertaking to dig in the vast area of the Punic city. But digging itself is very expensive on account of the huge mass of rubbish accumulated for centuries above the primitive soil. The town was destroyed and then rebuilt by the Romans; the Roman houses and temples were in their turn superseded by new buildings at the beginning of the Christian period; still later, the Christian

* M. de Sainte-Marie has just published a minute report on his discoveries ('Mission à Carthage,' Paris, Leroux, 1884.)

town was levelled to the ground and Arab villages established on the same spot. Now that all these vestiges of past civilizations have disappeared, the foundations of the Punic town—the recovery of which would be of so great interest to archaeology—are buried under twenty to twenty-four feet of ruins belonging to the Arab, the Byzantine, and the first Roman periods. When I was sent to Carthage, in the beginning of 1884, to resume the long-interrupted and long-expected excavations, the chief object of my study was to obtain an exact estimation of the depth at which fragments of Punic architecture appeared beneath the superstructures of Roman times. I had been directed to dig in different places until I should reach the virgin soil, and it was reasonable to expect that on my way to the *terra vergine* I should meet with some interesting specimens of Roman and Punic art.

Having visited, in company with my friend M. Babelon, three important sites in the southern part of the Regency, we commenced digging at Carthage in the first days of March, between the Acropolis of Byrsa and the harbors. Appian had taught us that this part of the town was the most thickly peopled and contained many houses six stories high, which were burnt and destroyed by the Roman invaders, n. c. 145. We accordingly discovered, at the depth of about five yards, evident marks of an extensive conflagration; in some places the layer of ashes is two feet deep, and contains many small fragments of melted metal. Under that layer of ashes we began to find the foundations of the numerous cisterns annexed to every Punic house. Roman Carthage derived its water supply from Mount Zaghouan, by means of an extensive aqueduct, the greater part of which is still to be seen; but at the previous period, as nowadays in the greater number of African towns, rain-water had to be collected in cisterns, which were built in a peculiar and very practical style. Some of them—including the very large ones close to Bordj Djedeed—seem to have been respected by the successive invaders, and might still be used if the site of Carthage were inhabited.

Before reaching the virgin soil, which lies about twenty feet beneath the level of the present ground, we encountered a complex of masonry, where, in spite of its ruined character, we could clearly trace and record on our ground-plan the direction of four parallel streets ascending in the direction of Byrsa. Near the edge of a well built with large blocks of limestone fitted together without any mortar, we discovered three interesting specimens of ancient Punic art and industry. The first one is a terracotta mask, about five inches high, very well preserved to the top of the forehead. It represents a female head with a smiling and yet coarse expression, recalling the types engraved on ancient Carthaginian and Sicilian coins, and also terracotta heads of Etruscan workmanship. The eyes, very large and placed somewhat obliquely, as in archaic Greek sculpture, were painted with slight touches of black and blue. This fragment bears witness to the influence of ancient Sicilian art on the rude artists of Carthage, an influence which had already been ascertained to some extent by the study of early Sicilian and Punic coinage.

The next object of interest we found was a small ivory basso-relievo, about six inches high, exhibiting a female figure, draped in a long robe and holding in her hands a globe. The tablet is pierced with two holes at the upper corners, and was undoubtedly affixed to some domestic utensil, such as a casket. The style of the workmanship is very rough, and seems exclusively Punic. As regards the subject represented, it is difficult to express a quite satisfactory opinion, but we venture to think that this figure is the great goddess Tanit, carrying in her arms the cosmic sphere as

a symbol of her power over the universe. Our third discovery was that of a terracotta tablet bearing a neo-Punic inscription—probably some commercial contract—written with black ink after the fashion of the Egyptian *ostraka*. The decipherment of the inscriptions has been intrusted to M. Ernest Renan, and the result will shortly be published in the forthcoming volume of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.'

Besides these three objects, every one of which is as yet unique in Punic archaeology, we dug up a very great number of Christian and Roman lamps, small terracotta heads of Roman and Punic style, a quantity of *glandes missiles* in terracotta, and about fifty little disks in ivory or in horn, pierced with a large hole in the middle, the use of which still remains a mystery to us, and has not, as far as I know, been explained by any archaeologist. Similar ones are to be found in the collection of the convent of Byrsa which I mentioned at the beginning of this paper.

We next betook ourselves to the western quarter of Carthage, in the neighborhood of the circus and of the village of Doar Schott. Our excavations at that point led us to the discovery of a huge marble column, the remnant of some large Roman temple, and of a draped marble statue more than life size, which must have represented a Roman emperor. Unfortunately, the head of the statue could not be found. In that part of the city, we saw no ashes whatever, and this leads me to suppose that the great fire kindled by the Roman conquerors only extended to a small area between the harbors, Bordj Djedeed, and Byrsa. The place where the village of Doar Schott now stands was taken by Scipio before the final assault which resulted in the storming of Byrsa, after six days' hard fighting in the labyrinth of the ascending streets.

We next began digging on the very spot where M. de Sainte-Marie, ten years before, had discovered the vast number of Punic inscriptions now in the National Library in Paris. Our intention was to clear up the place completely, instead of pushing mines through the rubbish, as had been done previously for the sake of economy. We soon discovered that M. de Sainte-Marie had by no means exhausted this privileged corner, where votive offerings to the goddess Tanit, carried out of some neighboring temple, had been piled up together with other fragments at some unknown epoch, but probably during the rebuilding of the city after the Roman conquest. More than five hundred slabs, adorned with inscriptions or figures, were brought to light in the space of about a fortnight. The inscriptions, unfortunately, are very monotonous; the following translation of one of them may give an idea of the whole series to which it belongs: "To our Lady Tanit face of Baal and to our Lord Baal-Ammon, vow made by Bodmelkarth, son of Hannibal, son of Bodmelkarth, in acknowledgment of their having listened to his prayer! May they bless him!" The names vary naturally from one inscription to another, but much less than might be expected; we generally meet with the very names familiar to us by the study of ancient history, and it is truly puzzling to imagine how so many Hamilcars, Hannos, Hannibals, and Bomilcars could be distinguished from each other in such a populous city as Carthage.

The language and writing of the inscriptions are the ancient Punic—that is, a variety of Phoenician closely connected with Hebrew; indeed, a scholar acquainted with the elements of the Hebrew vocabulary is sure easily to understand the majority of Punic inscriptions, and what he does not understand remains as yet unintelligible to the most distinguished specialists. As we have not preserved a line of Phoenician literature, but only a certain number of inscrip-

tions, we can do no better than to explain these inscriptions through the help of a cognate language which we are well acquainted with, ancient Hebrew. But the task gets somewhat difficult when we meet with new expressions different from the ordinary formulary of votive inscriptions. Suppose the Spanish language were unknown to us except by a few lapidary records inscribed on tombstones; it would be very easy, by means of Italian forms, to understand the general meaning of Spanish epitaphs; but as soon as we came across a word borrowed from the Arabic or lacking a parallel in Italian, much ink would be spent in vain before we could ascertain its meaning. This comparison, suggested by M. Renan, is a good one, and bears even a closer scrutiny than my space allows me to indulge in.

The slabs or *stela* are surmounted by a small pediment whereon the symbol of the Punic Trinity—a triangle crowned by a circle—and other *grafitti* (such as an open hand, a palm tree, the moon, a lotus-flower, a dolphin, a ram, an anchor, a caduceus, and various implements and animals) are generally to be found. The style of these *grafitti* is very rough and *hindwerksmässig*, as the Germans say; nevertheless, they afford a curious insight into local manners and customs, and are particularly suggestive to the historian of the as yet little known Punic religion. The lower part of the slabs is not polished, and it is highly probable that they were planted in the earth, just like tomb-stones in Oriental cemeteries, and placed close to each other in the courtyard or the outer precincts of a temple.

The smaller objects we found on that very spot cannot be described accurately without the help of engravings; one of them is of peculiar interest, and may be mentioned here as being the largest statuette in terracotta yet discovered at Carthage. It represents a man—probably the author of some offering—holding a purse in one hand and a lambkin in the other. The type exhibits great affinity with that of the Greek Hermes Criophorus. Our statuette is made of very heavy and thick clay, and bears, like the terracottas of Tanagra, a vivid coloring. It is certainly not a work of pure Punic art, but a local copy from some Greek or Sicilian model.

The excavations brought to light a number of cisterns and well-preserved walls, exhibiting a very original style of masonry. Large square stones are put up vertically at certain distances, and the intermediate space is filled up with a mixture of smaller stones and of mortar. We as yet possess but a very scanty knowledge of Punic architecture, and, judging from the few specimens discovered, may confidently assert that it was of a very inferior style. The practical-minded Carthaginians only cared for solidity and beauty must have been beyond the scope of their intellect, exclusively devoted, as it would seem, to commercial purposes. Hannibal himself, however admirable he may appear to us, was only the instrument and the victim of a commercial policy.

Quite near to the place where we discovered the Punic inscriptions we found, at a depth of twenty-five feet under the actual surface, a magnificent tomb or shrine built with huge blocks of limestone. The entrance is to the east, and consists of two oblique stones supporting each other, the length of these posts exceeding two yards. The interior of this monument is covered with a well-preserved layer of clay; unfortunately, it had been plundered by the Roman conquerors, and we discovered nothing worth notice in clearing it out. Similar tombs were discovered some years ago in Byrsa and the neighboring hills; they probably belong to a period of Carthaginian history long preceding the Punic wars, for at that epoch the necropolis of Carthage was on

Mount Gamart, a hill forming the northern boundary of the town, where many subterranean tombs, all visited and pillaged by the Romans and the Arabs, are still to be seen.

The fruits of our excavations were divided between three public collections, the Convent of Byrsa, the National Library, and the Louvre in Paris. They will be made known to the public by means of photographs which are to appear next year in the *Archives des Missions*. I must add that the expense of our work, which lasted about two months, did not exceed 9,000 francs, and was contributed by the French Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

Before ending this article, I must apologize for having devoted so much of your precious space to an account of personal discoveries and exertions. These are but the starting-point of a series of excavations to be conducted on a larger scale, and which are expected to throw a new light on the topography and antiquities of the great Punic metropolis. The chief result of what has been done is the certainty that the ruins of Punic Carthage have not entirely perished, and may be again brought to light by systematic and protracted work, for the benefit of coming generations.

SALOMON REINACH.

Correspondence.

PREMATURE CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Some years ago a well-known French painter intended to exhibit a picture at the Salon, but was prevented, by some cause, from sending his work in time, so that it did not appear. This did not prevent a learned critic of the fine arts from descanting on the faults of the performance just as if he had seen it. A parallel case has recently occurred in American journalism. A writer in the *Union* of Brooklyn, describing my new work on Landscape, says:

"Mr. Hamerton himself tries his hand again at the needle, with as little success, it must be confessed, as usual. Though Mr. Hamerton knows so much and writes so delightfully upon art matters, and particularly on etching, he is one of the worst etchers we have ever known."

You see, the critic pretends that he has seen the book and disapproves of my plate. Will you allow me to remark that he cannot have seen the book, as a copy of it is not yet in existence, and that there is not a plate by me among the illustrations? I had some thoughts of contributing one that was mentioned by the publishers in an advertisement from which the critic got the little he knows about the book, but instead of one etching it so happens that I have contributed twelve illustrations of another kind. As these were not mentioned in the advertisement, they have, of course, escaped the censure of my critic.—Sincerely yours,

P. G. HAMERTON.

AUTUMN, December 13, 1884.

THE SPANISH TREATY ONCE MORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have to express my thanks for your clear explanation of your view that the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Spain would not affect the price of sugar in this country so long as we continued to import any sugar at all from non-Spanish ports. Cuba, you say, would send us more, but the non-Spanish ports would send just as much less, that trade being diverted to England, etc., to replace the falling off in Cuban sugar there.

But I now object that a great volume of trade will not spontaneously divert itself from one market to another, without any motive. Such

an event can only be due either to a fall of price in the first market or to a rise in the second. The sugar which is now sent here is sent because, in the existing state of prices, the owner has found it more advantageous to send here than elsewhere; and here it will continue to come, unless prices change sufficiently to overcome the excess of advantage. If, therefore, the price of sugar were not to fall here on the ratification of the treaty, in England it would have to go up. But an advance in price implies diminished sales—diminished production—somebody forced out of the sugar-growing business. Yet nobody could be forced out of that business if the price had nowhere fallen. How can you escape this dilemma?

You say that the price here would be kept up by the duties that would have to be paid on some of the imported sugar (*i. e.*, by the cost of getting it to market), and that when this sugar, thus sent at a disadvantage, ceased to come, then and only then would the price fall. The principle of this seems to me quite sound—only too sound for your conclusion. For the non-Spanish sugar which we now import comes from various countries very differently situated. Upon some of it there is a considerable profit, while some barely pays the cost of production; upon a part of it there is considerably more profit than if it were sent to England, while for a part it is almost a matter of indifference to which market it is sent. If now the treaty should cause less of this non-Spanish sugar to be sent to this country, that which would be diverted would clearly be that which there is now scarce any inducement to send here. It would follow, I think, according to your own principle, that the price here, being no longer kept up by that very unadvantageously sent sugar, must fall when that should cease to come.

C. S. PEIRCE.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1884.

[We "escape this dilemma" by the use of infinitesimals. One-thirti-second of a cent per pound or even less would be a sufficient reduction in price to secure the American market to the Cuban planter for all the sugar he could produce. It would give him all the advantage he needs. One-thirti-second of a cent per pound would, therefore, be the maximum gain to the American consumer from the treaty, until (if ever) the Cuban supply could overtake and exceed the American demand. Mr. Peirce's second paragraph, he will permit us to say, carries us into the region of the differential calculus beyond our depth.—ED. NATION.]

A BAD ADVISER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of last week you say that, in the work of constructing a Cabinet for President Cleveland, "the greatest activity is displayed . . . by the few Democratic journals which did all they could to defeat Cleveland during the campaign"; that in these journals "we find the liveliest activity about the new President's attitude upon civil-service reform"; that "they are sure that if he enforces the present law, and especially if he attempts to enlarge its scope, there will be trouble in the party."

One of these so-called Democratic journals is certainly the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Any one who will take the trouble to examine its files can see for himself—

1. That it was most prompt to publish in great detail all the vile stories against Cleveland.
2. That where it said one good word for Cleveland, it said ten for Blaine,

3. That its praise for Cleveland was of the kind that damns.

4. That it has always ridiculed civil-service reform, and has always been an ardent advocate of the spoils system.

5. That the whole tone of the paper was such as to make more votes for Blaine than Cleveland.

The editor and proprietor of this "Democratic paper" has knifed Thurman, Pendleton, Ward, and other honest and able Democrats; he has no use for such men. But he is "solid" with the vicious and corruptible element of the party here; hence his influence in local politics, which is not small, but is thoroughly demoralizing and baneful to this community.

At Chicago this pretended Democrat supported Cleveland, not because of any devotion to him, but because he was thus most likely to accomplish Thurman's defeat, and perhaps secure for his tool the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. It is now going the rounds of the papers out here that this spoilsman and treacherous "editor" has actually been so far recognized by Cleveland as to receive an invitation to assist him (by advice) in his preparations for assumption of his high duties. If this be true, does it not even now show that all friends of good government, who all along have been so hopeful that Cleveland would prove a great blessing to our country, are doomed to bitter disappointment?

The writer has no acquaintance with any of the persons above alluded to, has no personal feeling for or against any of them, and is no politician, but is one among the thousands of Cincinnati Democrats who do not want the wicked to flourish at the expense—moral and pecuniary—of the people.

CITIZEN.

CINCINNATI, December 23, 1884.

Notes.

A. C. ARMSTRONG & Son will publish shortly, by arrangement with Macmillan & Co., Professor Gosse's forthcoming edition of the works of Thomas Gray.

A definitive edition of the poetical works of Lord Byron has been undertaken by Mr. Buxton Forman, with Mr. Murray for publisher.

Ernest Hartley Coleridge is preparing for publication, through Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., a biographical memoir of his grandfather, S. T. Coleridge.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have ready for immediate issue "Sermons for the Church Year," by the Rev. W. Benham, in two volumes; "The Preacher's Promptuary of Anecdote," by the Rev. W. Frank Shaw; and Benham's "History of the Episcopal Church in America."

A list of Government publications on the subject of interoceanic communication by way of the American isthmus has been issued by James Anglim & Co., Washington.

Hudson's Army and Navy List, begun in December, 1884, and published at 1420 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, is to appear monthly, containing an alphabetical list of officers with their addresses. Its utility speaks for itself.

The *United Service*, recently transferred to this city (T. H. S. Hamersly), and hitherto devoted to the interests of the Military and Naval Service, now embraces those of the Civil Service as well—a perfectly just association, and a blow, in its way, to the popular notion of the applicability of the spoils system to one branch rather than to another of the public service. Moreover, a preference in appointments in the civil service is given to those who have been in the army or navy between 1861 and 1865. In the January number Lieutenant Shufeldt, U. S. N.,

begins an interesting narrative of his journey to and across Madagascar.

A *Journal of Mycology*, which will be practically a manual of North American fungi, is to be published monthly at Manhattan, Kansas, by Prof. W. A. Kellerman, of the State Agricultural College. His colleague in editing this periodical will be Prof. J. B. Ellis, of Newark, N. J.

With its January issue *Scandinavia*, that excellent organ of the cultivated portion of our Scandinavian fellow-citizens, enters upon its second volume. It is well edited and well printed. Its place of publication is Chicago.

Much the most curious article in the *Magazine of American History* for January is that relating to the first balloon trip across the Channel from England to France. Dr. John Jeffries, jr., an American Loyalist living in London, and a Frenchman named Blanchard, achieved this exploit at no little risk on January 7, 1785. The details of the voyage are soon given, but much greater interest attaches to the extracts from Dr. Jeffries's Diary, showing the extraordinary attentions and compliments bestowed upon him by the nobility and royal family—such as the discoverer of a remedy for the phylloxera could not nowadays receive. His social observations at this short distance from the great political upheaval of '89 are very striking. The Duchesse de Polignac received him at her toilet, "like a Venus in white muslin, and surrounded by five ladies all in white, who were attiring her—a most engaging, lovely, affable woman." He saw the Princesse de Lamballe presented—"most lovely, and the most brilliant and rich dress I had ever seen." He dined at Passy with Franklin, and went with him to the Comédie Française, where all the parts were well played, and not otherwise as in England. At the Hôtel de Dieu he was "conducted through all the female wards—some very low and dark; three, four, and five sick adults in the same bed, lying heads and points."

By a happy thought, *Science* for December 26, 1884, has been turned into an almanac for the new year, with a scientific collaboration which may be still further extended another year. The frontispiece is very properly the sun, depicted with its fiery coruscations by the Harvard College Observatory. Professor Young discourses of sun spots and the earth; Prof. Winslow Upton on weather forecasts; W. M. Davis on temperature in the United States and its changes, and on earthquakes; Prof. C. G. Rockwood, jr., on tornadoes and how to escape them; Dr. C. V. Riley on the insects of the year; Dr. C. Hart Merriam on the coming of the robin and other early birds; Prof. William Trelease on blooming times for flowers, with a floral calendar; while Prof. I. P. Roberts furnishes "a few pertinent hints to farmers." Besides solar, meteorological, and celestial maps in great variety, there is a chart of standard time. The almanac proper will be found extremely rich in information.

Nature for December 4, 1884, contains a striking woodcut after a photograph of a Dakota tornado (August 28, 1884). Prof. E. S. Holden, of the Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis., furnished this unique meteorological portrait, which was taken by Mr. F. N. Robinson, of Howard, D. T.

To the December number of *Longman's*, Mr. R. L. Stevenson contributes "A Humble Remonstrance" against certain of the statements made in Mr. Walter Besant's lecture on the "Art of Fiction," and in Mr. Henry James's criticism thereof. Especially interesting is his characterization of three classes of novels—the novel of adventure, the novel of character, and the dramatic novel. In the same number is contained the first half of "Sir Jocelyn's Cap," a latter-day fairy tale, setting forth the deeds and misdeeds of a veritable wishing-cap, which has been in the

family of the owner for five hundred years. It is full of absurd fantasy and delightful humor. Although it appears anonymously, we incline to the belief that this is the tale in which Mr. Walter Besant, Mr. Walter Herries Pollock, and Mr. Charles Brookfield have collaborated.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town of Leicester, Mass., was celebrated a baker's dozen of years ago, and last September, the Academy having fulfilled its century of usefulness, another celebration became necessary; another pamphlet of proceedings also—"The Centenary of Leicester Academy"—with all the speeches, letters, and versifying of the occasion; with lists of teachers, views of the several Academy buildings (the first the storehouse of a Portuguese Jew driven from Newport by the British occupation). This institution has had its share of distinguished men as pupils and instructors, and has been liberally endowed by townsfolk and alumni. It has had alumnae, by the way, from the start—a special distinction; but no female teacher before 1835. The pride and interest felt in it, and its vigorous continuance, are among the hopeful signs of the times in Massachusetts, like the revival of the yet more venerable Dummer Academy a few years ago. Such events, and the constant founding of rural public libraries, show that the old saving Puritan leaven is still at work in the Bay State.

Edward P. Call, Boston, publishes an "A-B-C Spanish Phrase Book, for American Travellers in Mexico, etc." The frank notice on the title page, "Published under contract with the Mexican Central, the Mexican National, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Companies," gives a fair intimation of the *motif* of the little pamphlet. Everything is reduced to the actual needs of the light-armed tourist. The arrangement is novel and convenient—alphabetical, with the key word in full-faced type. Aside from several misprints, the matter is accurate if not elegant. Those who wish to learn Spanish in this way could no doubt acquire enough to pick their way along the American railways in Mexico, with only a little more difficulty and misunderstanding than they would encounter if they were to rely upon their English.

Just so far as Kingsley's "Water Babies" was written with an eye to the amusement of parents it was, in theory and in fact, unsuitable for children, who should be dealt with frankly, and be, as well as seem, the audience addressed. It has just been admitted to *Ginn & Heath's Classics for Children*, by simple abridgment made on the above principle by J. H. Stickney. "Not a word has been needed with which to close the seams, and nothing of Tom's history is lost to the reader."

James Johonnot and Eugene Bouton have prepared, in "How We Live" (D. Appleton & Co.), an elementary treatise on physiology and the kindred sciences which is very good of its kind, and well suited for primary scholars.

"Maxims of Public Health" is an attempt "to make gravely important sanitary matters interesting as literature." The dogmata are sound, but their expression is not always felicitous. The nuisance of a cesspool near another's dwelling can be better set forth than by the illustration (p. 40), "Free love, as between you and your neighbor's wife, may be very agreeable to you, but, as between your neighbor and your wife, is sure to be disagreeable to you." There is no reason for trash like that (to which a special heading, "Free-love and Cesspools," is given in the index) as a substitute for "Do as you would be done by." The author, Dr. O. W. Wight, Health Officer of Detroit, has brought to bear his official experience in preparing these brief essays, which in another edition may receive the polish better suited to their intrinsic value.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, in "Conversations upon Medical Ethics" (Birmingham & Co.), puts forth in rather labored style the arguments for and against the recent medical action in New York that has opened physicians' consultations to those who are not "regular." He does not think it a public good.

William Wood & Co. publish Dr. Douglas Graham's "Practical Treatise on Massage." This is a valuable professional book for which, and for the subject to which it is devoted, we venture to predict distinguished success. But it will come slowly.

Francis & Loutrel send us their pocket diary for the current year. From Marcus Ward comes a more dainty "Concise Diary" in Russia-leather covers, the diary being divided into four little volumes, each of which in turn is inserted in the covers. The "Daily Memoranda" sheets published by Sloane & Janes will be found very convenient. For the thirty-fourth year P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, bring out their handy "Physician's Visiting list."

We have received from B. Westermann & Co. the "Almanach de Gotha" for 1885, the one hundred and twenty-second year of this ever welcome annual. Rich in information to date—the latest pages were printed after the middle of November—thus volume brings less that is both new and important than any of its recent predecessors, comparing their contents with those of the closely preceding years. The reason is that few years in our time have been so barren of territorial or dynastic changes, and so unproductive of new censuses, as the year 1884. The death of the Duke of Brunswick is the only fairly important event in the dynastic necrology of the twelvemonth, the decease of the crown-prince of the Netherlands having wrought no practical change as yet. The substitution, by the Forte, of M. Khrestovitch for Aleko Pasha, as Governor-General of Eastern Rumelia, is mentioned only in the brief chronology of the almanac; that "autonomous," but not even semi-independent, province of the Ottoman Empire being unrepresented, not only under its own head, but even under the title "Turquie," though Samos and Bulgaria form subdivisions. Of Asiatic countries, the editors have extinguished the independence of Anam, considering it a dependency of France, and have acknowledged Corea, by giving it a separate division, as an independent state. For editorial purposes this may do, but the real status of these two countries can hardly have been affected by such an undiplomatic decision. Of the four portraits attached to the volume, that of the French premier, Jules Ferry, is the most significant.

A phototype of the fine marble bust of Ernst Curtius, lately executed by means of an international fund, accompanies a pamphlet report of the festive proceedings on his seventieth birthday, September 2, 1884 (Berlin). A list of the subscribers to the fund is followed by some grateful elegies from Curtius's own pen, acknowledging the quickening which the testimonial has given him:

"Frage mich still, Wie lang' wirst du dein Feld noch bestellen,
Bis auch dir vom Pfing sinkt die ermattende Hand?
Da kam Euer Geschenk. . . ."

A correspondent of the *Academy*, writing from Leipzig, reports a glaring instance of ignorance and arrogance in a German literary critic, and of editorial mismanagement in the control of a journal once highly esteemed. A Herr Leo, of Bonn, in the *Magazin für die Literatur des In- und Auslandes*—a weekly founded more than half a century ago by Joseph Lehmann, but in his lifetime devoted, under a shorter title, to "foreign literature" alone—reviews in a recent number Laurence Oliphant's "Altiora Peto," and the title of the book appears thus: "Altiora, von [by] Peto Laurence Oliphant." Then follow remarks on the

peculiarity of the title and on the name of the author, the reviewer reaching the conclusions that the name is a pseudonym and the author a lady, probably an American woman, with "some knowledge of English life." The correspondent adds: "I have waited for the following number before sending you this, thinking the blunders would be rectified in it. But no such thing happened." This tends to show that the reading public of the *Magazin* is, in some respects, worthy of its present editorship. The journal has been gradually sinking under its last two editors.

London, which is said to contain more of several nations than are to be found in the proper home of the nation, is now to have a colony of Japanese in an entirely Japanese village to be built at Albert Gate. We suppose, the Japanese natives are brought over to give the English a sort of object lesson in geography, in continuation of the supposed educational work of the Zoölogical Gardens. The Japanese will be visited and stared at as the Zulus were at the Jardin des Plantes two or three years ago; and as they are a plesanter and more imitable people, a little craze will no doubt spring up in fashionable London—a Japanomania. If it furnishes Gilbert and Sullivan with the *motif* for a new "Patience," the Japanese village will have justified its existence.

Romeike & Curtice's (London) Artistic and Literary Correspondence has added an advertising branch, which serves to bring together employers and unemployed, architects and public jobs, caterers and weddings and banquets, buyers and auctions, etc., etc.

M. Salomon Reinach has presented to the Academy of Inscriptions an ingenious conjecture to explain an obscure word in a Phenician inscription at Cittium. In the accounts of a Phenician temple a list of the persons under salary is given—servants, scribes, masons, etc., and finally dogs. Renan and Derenbourg explain this as referring to the consecrated young men attached to the temple. Halévy believes it rather means watch-dogs. But M. Reinach pointed out that in two Greek inscriptions lately found in a temple in Epidavros, mention is made of dogs who cured the sick by licking their wounds. He called attention also to other texts in which the same curative rôle is assigned to serpents. There are many indications, he declared, of the important rôle which both animals played in the worship of Esculapius, and reason to think that the god himself was originally worshipped under the forms of those animals. Indeed, as his colleagues, MM. Ravaisson and Perrot, remarked, there is much to show that the anthropomorphism which we admire in Greek art is comparatively modern, and took the place of a complete system of zoömorphism, such as we find surviving to a greater extent in the religions of Egypt and Assyria.

M. Edmond Le Blant, in making the researches for his "Les Sarcophages Chrétien de la Gaule," has satisfied himself that the monumental sculptors of France kept Pagan models in their work-rooms during the Christian period of the Roman Empire, and even under the Merovingian Kings. Pagan and Christian subjects are continually seen on the same monument, and led the antiquaries of the last century into error. As they could not understand how Christians could use Pagan symbols and depict mythologic scenes, they referred the whole monument in such cases to ante-Christian times, and tried to explain the Christian part in accordance with Greek and Roman mythology—the resurrection of Lazarus, for instance, as a ceremony of the worship of Isis.

By an error in transcribing, of which the genesis is not far to seek, we wrote "Friends in Council," in the *Nation* of December 18, when announcing the separate reprint of Mrs. A. M.

Gummere's "Friends in Burlington [N. J.]," just issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. At Burlington was one of the earliest Friends' settlements in America.

—One of the greatest finds yet made in England for the elucidation of early Puritan history is that which we now owe to Mr. Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters, whose antiquarian mission in London we have frequently commended to our readers. When Winthrop and his company arrived at the future Bay settlement, they fell in not only with Blackstone but with Samuel Maverick, the latter already settled on the island which we know as East Boston. Maverick became, under Charles II., a very active enemy of the Bay Government, and the document just discovered by Mr. Waters is "a briefe description of New England and the severall townes therein together with the present government thereof," prepared by Maverick, perhaps for the use of Hyde, the future Earl of Clarendon. This important manuscript is printed in the January issue of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. We cannot expatiate upon it, but will say that it begins at Pemaquid, on the coast of Maine, and, in a very orderly and minute manner, follows the settlements southward to Long Island and Hudson's River; from the "Island Mahatas" up to "Fort Oranja," in one direction, and to the Swedes' colony at the mouth of the Delaware in another—"the utmost southwest bounds of New England." The crops, the natural resources, the industries, the Old Country derivation of the several towns and plantations, the patents under which they were founded, are among the particulars of this well-informed and accurate observer, who reveals for the first time the date of his own colonizing, as 1624. He does not spare the earth-greed or the intolerant spirit of the Bay Government. He records Thomas Morton's being "apprehended and kept in the Common Goale a whole winter, nothing laid to his Charge but the writeing of a Booke entituled New Canaan, which indeed was the truest discription of New England as then it was that euer I saw." "And very cruelly handled," he continues, *pace* Mr. Dexter, "by whipping and imprisonment was Mr. Clark, Obadiah Holmes, and others for teaching and praying in a private house on the Lord's day," though their persecutors "went over thither to enjoy liberty of Conscience." "And for hanging the three Quakers last yeare [1659] I think few approved of it." Rhode Island is quaintly described as "full of people, haveing been a receptacle for people of severall Sorts and Opinions." Hartford "is a galant Towne, and many rich men in it." In short, we have here the first New England gazetteer, with valuable historical excursions.

—A document possessing such universal interest for New England ought to bring a proper reward to its discoverer, by an immediate enlargement of contributors to the fund which maintains him abroad. Meantime Mr. Waters's "Genealogical Gleanings in England" are steadily forwarded to the *Register*. Pemberton, Cotton, Usher, Hoar, Mason (of Pequot fame), Peck, Appleton, Derby, Moody, Faulkner, Nicholson, are some of the familiar names involved in the latest batch of testaments, etc. Among the book notices of this number of the *Register*, by the way, we see mentioned a "Genealogical Cross Index to the Four Volumes of the Genealogical Dictionary of James Savage," containing all the surnames in the four volumes of that monumental work which are not found in their alphabetical places. The compiler and publisher is O. P. Dexter, Box 193, New York.

—The *Century* has for some time past been noticeable for the attention it has given to mat-

ters of philanthropy in a wide sense—practical questions regarding the diffusion of morals, to speak broadly, and in particular regarding the duty of the citizen to the public in other than political relations. Mr. Cable's article, in the January number, upon the real status of the freedmen, their wrongs, and the duty of all Southerners who love the South toward the negro, is a contribution of this kind. It was wisely deferred until after the campaign; now it will be easier for all to see that he has entered on the subject from social and not from political motives, and has laid bare the facts as they look in the light of civilization the world over, and has pointed out the remedy in a quickening of the conscience, justice, and enlightened self-interest of the Southern communities themselves. He writes frankly, fearlessly, and decisively as to the fact that the freedman is "not a free man" except within limits that, in the case of any but a race used to the tradition of bondage, would involve instant and bloody revolution. He scouts the idea that there is any danger in this situation, and makes his argument solely to the moral and civic sense of what Mr. Arnold would call "the remnant" (for such a body, and not an inconsiderable or unimportant one, Mr. Cable affirms there is, though it is made ineffective by political bugbears). So far as politics is concerned, he says, "let it clear the track or get run over." The article, though it is really an open letter to the South, is especially instructive to Northerners in regard to the temper of the situation, and its author will receive the thanks of disinterested patriotic men of all parties, North and South. Another contribution that is more obviously of a philanthropic character, is Washington Gladden's discussion of the duty of citizens in affecting the public amusements in which the laboring and non-church-going classes spend their leisure. For the theory he expresses we do not particularly care, but the account of "the four-fold intellectual treat" which the Cleveland Educational Bureau provides especially for the poorer classes of that city, is of much interest as an experiment, and deserves the careful attention of social "workers," whether Christian or other. In the sketch of travel in the Kalispel country of Montana there is, too, by accident, a pathetic glimpse of the Italian Jesuit, Father Ravalli, as he lay dying in the midst of the Indians for whose civilization by the plough as well as the Gospel he had spent his long life. Articles of this sort are not secondary in use or credit to those of literary interest.

—The *Century's* military and naval articles this month cover the operations of the Western flotilla under Admiral Foote in the campaigns of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Island No. 10. Admiral Walke does not find occasion to depart in any essential particular from the historical account presented in the Scribners' series, but adds details which give the reader a good idea of what life in the "gunboat" service really was. Mr. Eads states in his little article the facts relating to his own rapid work as naval contractor, by which a comparatively efficient fleet was constructed in a few weeks. The illustrations are mostly from sketches made by Admiral Walke, though the engraving of one of the gunboats after a photograph shows the immense superiority as a realistic means of information which this method has. The portraits are good, but, except the fine full-page one of Admiral Foote, are not equal in interest to those which have before been given.

—*Harper's* does not show the exhaustion usually consequent on a great effort such as was their last number, but the present issue is nevertheless one of those "all-round" ones which have nothing distinctive. John Fiske's history of the town-meeting is not fresh, but it could hardly be expected to do more than popularize a group of

facts not very likely in any case to take root in the people's knowledge; and Mr. Ward's admirable study of Wiclf is likewise almost too historic. The American article is one on the manufacture of shoes, and is a thorough account of that industry, beginning with pictures of the old shoemaker's bench, and ending with statistics of the modern trade. There is, however, an English flavor in the number as a whole, very pronounced and not to be commended; a considerable portion of the contents look to the foreign market, as is naturally to be expected, perhaps, with an assistant English editor. At present all our three leading magazines occasionally issue a number that reads as if some sheets of the *Cornhill* or *Macmillan's* had got bound up by mistake with the home product. It is evident already that the two popular audiences to which our publishers appeal are by no means homogeneous.

—The illustrations of the *Century* for January present a novelty of the highest interest in reference to that kind of illustration which demands especially the exact reproduction of works in the round or relief—scientific work, etc.—in the process blocks for the Indian legends of John Vance Cheney, which in delicacy and subtlety of rendering of the modelling of the subject are unapproached by any process work we know of. In *Harper's* the facile and rather mannered drawings of Mr. Paget show that he has not yet hit the qualities of the American school of engraving; the results are weak and flat. The artist may take a lesson from the brilliant full-page engraving from Mr. Abbey's scene from "She Stoops to Conquer." The reproductions of Mr. Seymour Haden's mezzotints are most remarkable as process work, but make no case for Haden, either as artist or as engraver, beyond the possession of dexterous mediocritv. Is it not quite possible that the engraver-etcher has mistaken his position in the arts? Public taste in America is not led so far by mere reputation as in England, and it is clear that Seymour Haden has gone a long way back from the popularity he once enjoyed here. He seems to us, indeed, only a clever engraver spoiled by the want of early training and sound methods.

—It is not often that a more interested and enthusiastic audience assembles in an opera-house than that which on Monday evening listened to Auber's "Masaniello," an opera which has not been heard in New York for more than a decade. It is said that Auber's masterpiece has never been a special favorite in New York. If this is true, the fault must lie entirely with the inadequate performances, as in the case of "Tannhäuser" and some other works which are this year produced for the first time in a worthy manner. No one can have witnessed the performance on Monday evening without being stirred by emotions of various kinds, and without feeling anxious to hear the opera again at the earliest possible opportunity. "Masaniello" was one of the first operas—if not the first—in which the chorus was made to take a part in the action, instead of standing around like blasé spectators and commentators of the action. This was an epoch-making innovation, for in the modern music-drama the chorus only appears on the stage to play a real part, leaving the function of the old Greek chorus—that of commentator—to the orchestra. This new, or at least, enlarged function of the orchestra was also anticipated by Auber, in those wonderfully eloquent orchestral measures which help to interpret the gestures of the mute *Fenella*. It is well known that the oddity of assigning the leading rôle in an opera to a dumb performer was not premeditated by Auber and Scribe, but the result of an accident, there being at the time no good dramatic singer at the Paris Opéra, so that

a happy thought induced the authors to modify their plot in such a way as to utilize the powers of a contemporary ballet dancer, famous for her mimetic powers. To this accident the world owes one of the most interesting operatic experiments; and without it Auber would never have been able to reveal the depth of his genius, and show the world how an orchestra can be made to speak. If the mannerisms in the closing bars of many numbers in "Masaniello" show the influence of Rossini, Auber's genius in turn had not a little to do with Rossini's "Tell," which followed a year after "Masaniello" (in 1829), and Meyerbeer's "Robert," which came three years later (1831). The finest thing in Meyerbeer's operas is generally conceded to be the duo in the fourth act of the "Huguenots"; yet if any one will listen carefully to the orchestra during *Masaniello's* song at the opening of Act IV, he will discover where Meyerbeer got the motive of his duo bodily. In the attention paid in it to the action and scenic effects, "Masaniello" had a still greater influence on the development of grand opera in France and elsewhere. And it must be said that the manner in which these scenic effects are presented at the Metropolitan is unprecedented in our operatic history.

—Like all real works of genius, "Masaniello" has preserved the freshness of its youth, and is almost as enjoyable to a lover of good music today as it was half a century ago. Its influence on Meyerbeer and Rossini has been referred to; but it left its mark on a much greater master, Richard Wagner, whose enthusiasm for "Masaniello" was unbounded. It may be said, indeed, that next to Weber's "Euryanthe" no opera had so great an influence in shaping Wagner's genius as this. Not that he cared to imitate the vivacious, champagne-like melody of Auber; but the direction of his aims was made clearer to him by Auber's treatment of the chorus, the orchestra, the action, and the scenery. "Masaniello" (or "La Muette de Portici") is in some of its details as Wagnerian as the "Flying Dutchman," and more so than "Rienzi." In one of his earliest essays, published in the first volume of his literary works, Wagner says: "French dramatic music culminated in Auber's 'La Muette de Portici'—a national work such as every nation can show only once at most. This tempestuous vigor, this ocean of sentiment and passion, painted in the most vivid colors, mixed with the most original melodies, a combination of grace and energy, elegance and heroism—is not all this the very embodiment of the recent history of the French nation?" That this was not the effusive enthusiasm of youth is shown by the fact that in the ninth volume of his works are contained his reminiscences of Auber, in which "Masaniello" is referred to in similar terms, and the promise is made of writing a special essay on this opera, which, however, death prevented him from fulfilling.

MCCARTHY'S FOUR GEORGES.

A History of the Four Georges. By Justin McCarthy, M. P. In four volumes. Vol. I. Harper's. 1884.

MR. McCARTHY'S first volume suggests several reflections on the art of writing history—an art which has come to be recognized as such almost within a generation. Macaulay, Buckle, Green, McMaster have all been inspired by one guiding idea: that the external form which history takes in the rise and fall of dynasties, kingdoms, empires, or republics, in the wars, treaties, and edicts of Princes and Presidents, in the legislation of Parliaments and Congresses, is but the formal record which the real living organism, the people or nation, leaves behind it as its annals; that the historian who would understand the past and

make it intelligible to others must reconstruct the latter. Buckle, it is true, went much further, and thought that he had discovered the very laws which regulate the production of the organism; but if he was wrong in this, he was certainly right in believing this to be the proper aim of the historian who has once adopted the new view of history. Without this philosophical goal, the utmost the historian can do for us is to make the past alive again as we may see it at the theatre in an historical play, or in the pages of an historical novel. The new school of historical writing has accordingly produced a host of writers, able in their various ways, but often stopping short at picturesque or merely "interesting" writing. Carlyle studied chiefly picturesqueness and the biographical rehabilitation of his heroes; Mr. McCarthy, on the other hand, rather endeavors to be interesting. To say of a history that it is "as readable as a novel" is, in the present condition of the art of fiction, rather doubtful praise; but the idea that history might be made over into a series of novels is one that works like Mr. McCarthy's distinctly suggest. George the First is not very promising as a hero of romance, and Walpole hardly answers better; but many of the secondary characters of his reign, Bolingbroke, Oxford, Swift, are decidedly like men "out of a book." Then there is the King's advent from Hanover to his turbulent Jacobite kingdom, in which the old spirit of personal allegiance was just beginning to die out, his rival "over the water"; the plots and intrigues to restore the latter; the banishments and executions—all the incidents of a period of great intellectual and political excitement—a brilliant literary epoch as well. All this furnishes materials for a sketch of George I. and his times of which Mr. McCarthy has made good use. The titles of his chapters, "More, Alas, than the Queen's Life!" "The King Comes," "The White Cockade," "The Earth hath Bubbles," "After the Storm," etc., etc., suggest weekly fiction of the "to-be-continued-in-next" order rather than history; but it is only just to say that, as a whole, the volume gives a fair picture of the period.

Mr. McCarthy's great stumbling-block is the facility with which he writes, and the ease with which he falls into a pseudo-philosophic vein. There is absolutely no reflection of any great value to be found in the volume. It is more valuable as a collection of individual portraits than anything else; but even here it is very superficial. He devotes most attention to Walpole, and a great deal to Bolingbroke and Marlborough. But portraits of great historical characters, to be worth much, must be preceded by long and minute study, and this is the quality which Mr. McCarthy hardly gives evidence of having brought to his task. Of the profligacy and corruption of the period, we get, of course, a vivid idea, of the immense appetite for wine and women which distinguished its leading men, and of the unblushing way in which votes were bought and sold, and the most solemn oaths violated; but all this we have had often and often before, and Mr. McCarthy throws little new light on it. Contemporary European politics he occasionally brings in, but not in an instructive way. He is at points overwhelmed with his subject.

The accession of George I. marks the close of the period of divine right and personal sovereignty, and the rise of the modern Parliamentary system, which is gradually democratizing the English Constitution. Walpole was the first great minister in the modern sense of the word, as he governed the country by the aid not of the House of Lords, but of the House of Commons. It is at this point that the philosophy of history might perhaps throw more light on his career than the method of Mr. McCarthy. The history of Parliamentary corruption has been so tho-

roughly written that the facts are beyond dispute. Whether Walpole said, "Each of *these* men has his price" or "Every man has his price" cannot make much difference, for we know that he regarded corruption as a necessary and legitimate weapon of government. Even in our own time, as Mr. McCarthy points out, though bribery of members of Parliament by a minister is looked upon as criminal, the wholesale bribery of constituencies for the purpose of procuring seats in Parliament has been regarded as a trifling matter; and to this day, no matter what the law may say on the subject, enlightened Christian men and women regard the person who bribes for a good object with a very different eye from that with which they regard the person bribed. We have no desire to whitewash Walpole, but we know that the greatest corruptionist of his day was not himself avaricious; he had a large fortune which he spent freely. When he died he left behind him what may fairly be called a new system of government, which, if not that in existence in England now, paved the way for it. His policy Mr. McCarthy says was "noble," yet his means were "the vilest." Surely, we need some more careful analysis of the matter than this. Surely, Walpole could not transfer the centre of authority from the House of Lords to the Commons by sheer force of corrupting the latter body. It would require too much space to consider the question of the true key to the politics of the period. But what we feel curious about is whether the causes of the general corruption of the times, social and political, would not throw more light on Walpole than Walpole does on them. Assuming that Walpole's unscrupulousness was a product as well as a cause, what is the explanation of the apparent connection between the corruption of the times and the transfer of power to the House of Commons? This is a question which Mr. McCarthy's superficial volume suggests, but does not answer.

Mr. McCarthy is at his best in his historical portraits and pictures of by-gone times and manners. He is open to the criticism of being an imitator of Macaulay—a dangerous model, because the peculiarities of the latter's style are so marked. He is at his worst when he endeavors to let a ray of romance into his story, as witness the following desperate effort, apropos of the story that George, in dying, promised the Duchess of Kendal to revisit her after death:

"When the Duchess of Kendal returned to her home near Twickenham, she was in constant expectation of a visit in some form from her lost adorer. One day, while the windows of her house were open, a large black raven, or bird of some kind—raven would seem to be the more becoming and appropriate form for such a visitor—flew into her presence from the outer air. The lamenting lady assumed at once that in this shape the soul of King George had come back to earth. She cherished and petted the bird, it is said, and lavished all fondness and tenderness upon it. What became of it in the end, history does not allow us to know. Whether it still is sitting, like the more famous raven of poetry, it is not for us to guess. Probably when the Duchess herself expired, in 1743, the ghastly, grim, and ancient raven disappeared with her. Why George the First, if he had the power of returning in any shape to see his mistress, did not come in his own proper form, it is not for us to explain. One might be disposed to imagine that in such a case it would be the first step which would involve the cost, and that there would be no greater difficulty for the departed soul to come back in the likeness of its old vestment of clay than to put on the unfamiliar and somewhat inconvenient form of a fowl. Perhaps the story is not true. Possibly there was no raven or other bird in the case at all. It may be that, if a black raven did fly in at the Duchess of Kendal's window, the bird was not the embodied spirit of King George. For ourselves, we should be sorry to lose the story," etc., etc.

If Mr. McCarthy will take our advice, he will greatly improve his remaining three volumes by devoting more time and labor to them than

can have been devoted to this one. Thackeray's 'Four Georges' gave us a good while ago a picture of the Georgian epoch viewed through the moral spectacles of a later time; what we need now is sufficient amount of research and pains to make us understand how the race and its politics could have been in the condition they then were, and out of that corruption have produced later incorruption. The picturesque and interesting way of writing has been pushed to the point of filling our minds with brilliant pictures and images and extraordinary psychological puzzles. What we need now is a deeper philosophy, which will make use of the immense treasure-house of modern research not merely to make history readable—that desideratum is attained—but to make it, if possible, more intelligible.

ROBERT SCHUMANN.

Schumann. By J. A. Fuller Maitland. [Great Musicians Series.] Scribner & Welford. 1884. Pp. 150.

Robert Schumann and His School. An Essay, by Louis Ehlert. Translated by Mrs. H. D. Tretbar. C. F. Tretbar. Pp. 25.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Maitland does not profess to have written an exhaustive biography of Schumann, or brought forward any new facts of importance, his little sketch is one of the most satisfactory and entertaining of the useful series which Doctor Hueffer is editing. Some of the English critics, we observe, have censured Mr. Maitland for committing the indiscretion of devoting a chapter to the grotesque opinions on Schumann advanced thirty years ago in London journals. These criticisms were, it is declared, "perfectly honest, and they only prove that Schumann, like most composers of genius, was in advance of his age." This may be true, but Mr. Maitland's object in quoting such monstrous criticisms probably was to teach a lesson in humility and caution to contemporary critics and amateurs. Only a few weeks ago, when the music of "Parsifal" was performed in London, the editor of the *Standard* allowed his critic to remark that "it is Wagner at his worst, and a sheer denial of melody from the start to the end. . . . No more unvocal writer ever lived than Wagner, and 'Parsifal' is a thing whose principal value lies in the warning it conveys for other composers not to do likewise." As long as such things are allowed to escape the expurgatorial eye of the managing editor of a leading London newspaper, Mr. Maitland's proceeding cannot be too much commended. The sentence quoted from the *Standard*, however, has its use, for it is quite above the average joke in *Punch*, and its value as a joke will, like good wine, improve with age. As for Schumann, no one can preserve the gravity of his countenance on reading the critical extracts given by Mr. Maitland. One authority, speaking of the now famous quintet, op. 44, says that "in three of the four movements the ideas are worn and stale, not to say frivolous," and, "on the whole, unpleasing pretension hiding real poverty occurs to us as the general character of this quintet." Another critic writes, in 1853, that "an affectation, a superficial knowledge of art, an absence of true expression, and an infelicitous disdain of form have characterized every work of Robert Schumann hitherto introduced into this country." And once more, and still better, "Robert Schumann has had his innings, and has been bowled out, like Richard Wagner. 'Paradise and the Peri' has gone to the tomb of the 'Lohengrins.'"

Mr. Maitland attributes the bitterness of these attacks to the desire to sweep away all suspected rivals from before the feet of the adored Mendelssohn; and to Sterndale Bennett (who at first also failed to appreciate Schumann), to John Ella,

and, above all, to Mr. Manns and Sir George Grove, he assigns the merit of having taught the English to understand and love Schumann. The quintet, for instance, "has outlived the howls of execration with which it was at first greeted by the sapient critics, and at the present time no more generally popular piece of concerted music can be found, unless it be the 'Kreutzer' Sonata of Beethoven." His symphonies, it seems, have not yet secured the same popularity in England as his chamber music, songs, and piano pieces, and Mr. Maitland attributes this, in part, to the constant doubling of the string parts by the winds, and of one-half of the wind band by the other, which produces an effect of thickness, and somewhat interferes with the clearness and brilliancy of the composition. Perhaps a weightier reason is the exuberant wealth of Schumann's ideas, the epigrammatic condensation of which makes them seem opaque to those who are accustomed to Mendelssohn's way of never offering a lump of precious metal, but only gold leaf spread out so thin as to become transparent. In New York, we are pleased to add, these symphonies are played as often (relatively to their number) and applauded as warmly as those of Beethoven.

Schumann's songs, on the other hand, are not so often heard in our concert halls as could be wished, the principal reason being that so few are able to sing them properly. This may seem to lend countenance to the complaint that his style often is "unvocal," but it does not. The late Herr Ehlert has some interesting remarks on this subject in his essay on Schumann placed at the head of this article:

"All technique has but one aim—can have but one aim—to further the reproduction of the works of creative genius. The object is not to write as conveniently as possible for the voice, but to express a poetic thought musically, restricted only in so far as this must be accomplished without violating all the considerations of singing. That art of singing which abides with the *bel canto* and is unable to sing Bach, Beethoven, and Schumann, has not attained to the height of their period. It becomes its task to adapt itself to these new circumstances, to renounce the comfortable solfeggios, and acquire the poetic expression that they exact. And that this is possible we all know. I will only recall Stockhausen. Pianoforte technique at one time suffered a similar fate. When Chopin, Schumann, and Liszt arose with their increased requirements, the Hummel school lifted up its voice. To-day one would be apt to smile at a pianist who should refer to the impossibility of playing Schumann. And just as he may be played, so may he also be sung."

From the Italian *bel canto* Schumann's songs differ in being free from inappropriate clap-trap ornaments, and in adding to a beautiful melody an expressive accompaniment of equal value, whereas Italian accompaniments are rarely worth listening to. A still greater difference lies in this, that Schumann's style allows the singer to pronounce the words distinctly, even if they do contain consonants that are not liquids. Those who understand by music nothing but a smooth succession of sweet sounds may be satisfied with the *a, e, i, o, u, l, m, n, r*, and their combinations, which constitute the Italian singer's stock in trade; but those who believe that music can and should give utterance to the various emotions which excite us, will prefer a vocal style that does not ignore the poetry, but allows the hearer to enjoy that as well as the music. This is the case in the modern *Lied* of Schumann, Franz, Liszt, and others, as well as in the music dramas of Wagner; and this is the only true vocal style: for the one great advantage vocal music has over instrumental is the power of uniting speech with song, and therefore poetry with music. The highest modern art has come back to the method of nature as shown in the song of the peasant, to whom the melody is of value only in so far as it emphasizes and intensifies the meaning of the

words. The intermediate stage of ornamental *bel canto*, as developed in Italian opera, is a morbid phenomenon in the history of music, owing its existence to the undeveloped taste and laziness of "fashionable" opera-goers. To a refined ear the meaningless trills and runs and staccati of Donizetti, Rossini, and Meyerbeer are distasteful and wearisome, even when executed with the flawless technic and brilliancy of Patti. This feeling of weariness is gradually extending, and when it becomes more general we shall more frequently hear Schumann and the German *Lied* in our concert-halls.

There were many odd things in Schumann's life and manner of working, but the oddest of all was his habit of devoting himself for a year or so almost exclusively to one style of composition. Thus, Mr. Maitland remarks that "nothing but songs were composed in the year of Schumann's marriage, and none of the greatest and most famous songs date from any other year." Schumann, as is well known, encountered the opposition of Clara Wieck's father, and had to wait four years before his wooing was rewarded with success and marriage, after a protracted lawsuit had compelled the "old man" to come to terms, whereas he had hoped for a more advantageous match for his gifted daughter. It is less generally known that Schumann had three or four transient love affairs before he met Clara, which is not surprising in one who in his songs has given expression to all the moods of love with a truthfulness and intensity not surpassed by his favorite poet Heine. Yet Schumann was not social in disposition. An amusing anecdote is told of an interview between him and Wagner, at which Wagner did all the talking and Schumann all the listening. A companion piece has just been made public in a work on Hebbel by L. A. Frankl. Hebbel relates that Schumann was, like Uhland, quite unable to express himself:

"I visited him in Leipzig. We were in the habit of exchanging letters, and among other things he asked my permission to let Reinik make use of my 'Genoveva' as an opera text. After a curt, almost dumb greeting, I sat by him a quarter of an hour. He did not speak, but only stared at me. I, too, remained silent, in order to test how long the thing would last. He didn't open his mouth. Then I jumped up in despair. Schumann, too, seized his hat and accompanied me to my hotel half an hour distant. He walked beside me dumb, and I, angrily, followed his example. Having arrived at the hotel, I took leave of him abruptly without asking him up to my room."

The Water Birds of North America. By S. F. Baird, T. M. Brewer, and R. Ridgway. Issued in continuation of the publications of the Geological Survey of California, J. D. Whitney, State Geologist. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1884. 2 vols., 4to. Vol. i, pp. ix, 537; vol. ii, pp. vi, 552. Numerous illustrations in the text.

In 1870 was published a quarto volume of nearly 600 pages on the 'Land Birds' of California, "edited by S. F. Baird, from the manuscript and notes of J. G. Cooper," forming vol. i of the intended zoological reports of the State Geological Survey of California. This volume gave an account of all the species of land birds inhabiting North America, north of Mexico and west of the Rocky Mountains. Besides being the first systematic treatise on the birds of the region with which it dealt, it was especially noteworthy for the number and excellence of its illustrations, which were inserted in the text, and nearly all prepared expressly for the work. Copies with the figures carefully colored from nature were placed at the disposition of the public, in which the coloring has rarely if ever been equalled in respect to truthfulness and delicacy of execution.

The introduction to this volume stated that a second volume would be issued, containing the water birds of the whole continent north of Mexico. After an unavoidable delay of fourteen years the concluding portion of the work is now published, forming two volumes, however, instead of one—a consummation long and impatiently awaited by American ornithologists. By agreement between the State Geologist of California, Prof. J. D. Whitney, and Professor Baird, the illustrations of the 'Land Birds' of the California Survey were used later in the well-known work entitled 'A History of North American Birds: Land Birds,' by Messrs. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, published in 1874. Owing to cost of publication, both works were for a long time suspended. The 'Water Birds of North America,' now under notice, "issued in continuation of the publications of the Geological Survey of California," not only completes the work projected by the State Geologist of California, but is complementary to the 'Land Birds' of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's 'A History of North American Birds.' The volumes on the water birds owe their final appearance to the combined liberality of Mr. A. Agassiz and Professor Whitney, and therefore very properly form also volumes xii and xiii of the 'Memoirs' of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. To the enterprise of the last-named gentleman, therefore, ornithologists are indebted for this great boon of an elaborate and thoroughly scientific general treatise on the long-neglected water birds of North America—aside from Doctor Coues's useful and well-known 'Key to North American Birds,' the only general treatise on even the technical aspect of the subject since 1858, and the first combining both the technical and biographical since the great work of Audubon, published forty years ago.

In execution, the 'Water Birds' is uniform as regards illustration with the 'Land Birds' of the California Survey, the figures being all inserted in the text; but as regards the text itself, it is not only uniform in plan and character with that of the 'Land Birds' of the 'History of North American Birds,' but is by the same authors. The technical portion of the work—the classification, diagnoses, analyses of groups, and the descriptive matter—although originally prepared some years since, is brought down to the date of the actual stereotyping of the plates, and being the work mainly of Mr. Ridgway, is, as might be expected, almost beyond criticism. Especially noteworthy are the detailed descriptions of the sexual and immature phases of plumage, the attention given to individual variations from the normal phase of the species, and the contrasting diagnoses among closely allied forms. In respect to nomenclature, the departures from the latest standard 'Check Lists' are grievously numerous, but in nearly all cases are such as the recent rapid progress of the science has rendered inevitable, the actual innovations being comparatively few, and of late foreseen as impending. For the designation of sub-species the trinomial system of nomenclature is systematically adopted, as is also the tenth edition of the 'Systema Naturae' of Linnaeus as the starting point of the binomial nomenclature—in conformity with the weight of authority in these matters among American ornithologists.

The biographical portion of the work is, unfortunately, less satisfactory, four years having passed since the lamented death of its author—years of unprecedented progress in our knowledge of the habits and distribution of our birds—and his manuscript having been printed in the more or less incomplete state in which he left it. While it evinces extended and careful research, the presentation of the gleanings from a wide field of literature is not always lucid and methodical, and would doubtless have been more careful

had the author lived to give his work further revision and to have carried it through the press. Under the circumstances, however, no other method seemed open than to print the biographical portion of the work as left, and while it is to be regretted that it is to some extent already antiquated, it forms an invaluable addition to the literature of the subject, containing as it does a large amount of hitherto unpublished information, and a great deal more that was before practically inaccessible, even to specialists. As a whole, the work will therefore mark an era in the literature of American ornithology; to the specialist it will form for many years a *rude-mecum* of the subject, and to the general reader and the amateur a boon the value of which cannot be easily overestimated.

The illustrations, as already intimated, are nearly all drawn from nature, expressly for the work. Nearly every genus is illustrated by a full-length figure of one of its species, and each species by a figure of the head (life-size when the species is not too large to admit of it), and sometimes by two, for the purpose of showing the winter and summer phases of plumage. Frequently other figures are given to show details of structure, particularly of the bill and feet. The figures, drawn on wood by Mr. Edwin L. Sheppard, of Philadelphia, and engraved by Mr. H. H. Nichols, of Washington, are admirably executed, especially the head-pieces. These have also (in a portion of the copies) been very successfully colored, under the supervision of Mrs. F. H. Russell, of Brookline, Mass., after patterns prepared by Mr. Ridgway. In respect to typographical execution, it is sufficient to say that the work is from the Cambridge University Press.

In conclusion it may be said that the want of no work on North American birds has been for many years so sorely felt, or has been awaited with more impatience, than the present long-promised treatise on the Water Birds; nor has any appeared which reflects greater credit on its authors and promoters.

The Story of My Life. By J. Marion Sims, M.D., LL.D. D. Appleton & Co.

MARION SIMS, by himself and through others, has restored to society and to happiness an ever-increasing multitude of sufferers, condemned, before he opened the way of escape, to life-long wretchedness. For himself, he achieved such renown that his name is a household word in medical circles the world over. To draw out of herself one of his sick friends he permitted such catechism and cross-examination as has given this rehearsal of personal incident from infancy to the age of fifty years. With characteristic simplicity and generosity he poured himself out into this unique "story" for her amusement and the instruction of the world. Of his life he says: "Mine has been a real romance, full of incident, anxiety, hope, and care; some disappointments, and many successes, with much sickness and sorrow; but it has also been full of joy, contentment, and real happiness." That is very true, and all may read the romance. It requires a very clear conscience and perfect guilelessness to expose one's self as he has done; but having done it the reader sees an earnest man, of complete purity, discharging his daily duty with singleness of purpose, and reaching fame by conscientious and intelligent exercise of brain and hand.

But the story is more than an autobiography: it not merely illustrates the evolution of a South Carolina country lad into one of the most useful and conspicuous of modern benefactors; it is local history interpreting rural life in that section fifty years ago. The brutal schoolmasters, with daily flogging of little boys and great; the child's bugbears of "mad dogs and runaway niggers";

the duel as an institution; the Creek war as a frolic; the restless, migratory life of all not fastened by pecuniary bonds; the medical practice that had not yet mastered the common diseases of the region—these, and many other features of the interior cotton belt of that time, stand out with distinctness under the side lights that he casts in passing. Sims's career was full of fate or Providence. He was driven into medicine without fondness for it, because he had been the unwilling recipient of a collegiate education. After five years' successful practice he was on the point of abandoning it to be a dealer in ready-made clothing. For ten years he systematically avoided the special class of cases that ultimately gave him fame, and by whose study he has eliminated the crowning misery from women's lives. These were forced upon him against his protest. He fell by accident upon the key to one of his great discoveries, but then, for four years baffled in the details, he followed up with undying and intelligent patience the indications thus presented. His first professional writing was done under moral compulsion. He was driven to New York by ill-health, by a malady that more than once seemed about to kill him prematurely. The lines of his life were laid out for him by destiny. But he did with all his might what his hand found to do.

The story-teller's style is that of one unbothered by an appreciative friend without concealment and with little adornment. The frankness with which he exposes his personal feelings and his remarks upon men and affairs, while entertaining strangers, may not be acceptable to all concerned; and his very serious trials while seeking to gain a foothold in New York, which he rehearses with particularity, do not give a pleasant impression of metropolitan, not to say professional, altruism. A man of the purest life, and a welcome guest in the most refined circles, Dr. Sims has so written his fascinating story that it cannot be read in mixed company. However science may correct them, all details of real life are not achromatic, and the minutiae, as here, are sometimes colored, with natural tints it is true, so as to raise a reflected blush. It is a pity that a volume as full as this of important lessons attractively recited may not be read everywhere and at any time. The story proper is supplemented by letters of the most genuinely domestic type, and that of October 18, 1861, for example, is a charming exhibition of constant love. Sudden death caught away the story-teller with the tale of his last twenty years untold.

A Naturalist's Rambles about Home. By Charles C. Abbott. D. Appleton & Co. 8vo, pp. 485. 1884.

DOCTOR ABBOTT is a very enthusiastic naturalist. Evidence of this appears on every page of his work. In the main his material has been gathered, during a number of years, on and about his farm in New Jersey. Here, within an area that has been longer under the eyes of naturalists and more closely looked over than almost any other portion of the continent, he has got together a great deal of matter that adds to our knowledge of natural history, not alone in facts concerning the known species, but even concerning new ones. His style is that of the story-teller—that which gives science its most attractive form for the general reader. The word "Rambles" in the title suggests a prominent feature in the structure of the volume. Complete or closely connected histories of the tenants of the farm are not attempted. Records of what the author saw at various times have been brought together in chapters devoted to particular mammals, birds, reptiles, or fishes, merely as stories or notes.

A critic who examines these chapters carefully will find much to commend and comparatively little to criticize. Occasionally the author is misled by his fondness for generalizations, for which, naturally enough, the facts collected in such a manner and on such an area are often insufficient. For instance, he gives in his story of the skunk a very imperfect idea of this most faithful of insect destroyers. There is no mention of the main feature in its diet. "Skunks are very partial to snakes as an article of food. In fact, these, with frogs and birds' eggs, seem to be their main support. Were they under all circumstances odorless and quite harmless, their eager search for these latter articles is sufficient to condemn them.

. . . Better, surely, a nest of thrushes or song-sparrows than a litter of skunks. An animal that destroys birds' nests is always a nuisance, though I do not object to any other, however wicked." "More than once I have seen skunks rooting in newly-ploughed ground, and at the time it occurred to me that they were probably searching for turtles' or snakes' eggs." A post-mortem dissection would have left no doubt as to the articles of food. Recently the fact of a liking for insect food has been peculiarly confirmed. A leading bee-keeper was annoyed morning after morning by finding the lighting boards of certain hives smeared with mud. Keeping watch one evening, the skunk was seen in front of a hive; his forepaws on the board, tapping and scratching, and, as the bees came out, knocking them off to the ground and pawing them about till fit to be eaten. When too many came out, the marauder moved to another box. The fondness of skunks for grasshoppers is well known.

Some space is taken up by discussion of "prophetic power," ability to foretell seasons of plenty, etc., by birds. The author ignores the fact that selection or desertion of a locality depends greatly on the abundance of the preceding year, or upon the amount of food remaining available through the winter. That "batrachians as a class, although higher in the scale of life than fishes, are inferior to them in intelligence," does not accord with the conclusions of others, and needs more evidence. Unsubstantiated, too, is the statement that the tails of salamanders are of no use to them. The experiments by which possession of "a sense of direction" by fishes is said to be established are insufficient. That a fish carried a thousand feet up or down stream from its nest was able to return, is better accounted for by possession of memory and recognition of localities seen one or more times. The phenomena which led to the conclusion that fishes "are so intimately associated as to act promptly as one body," also result from experience and memory.

A few of the stories might have been omitted, such as that of the skunk which in two hours descended two and tunneled forty feet under ground; or of the black snake which strangled a skunk; or of another black snake which sprang upon a rattlesnake, "twisted itself tightly around its neck and then its body, and glided off, and there lay the rattlesnake, dead"; or that of the fish, twelve inches long, which in four minutes ate twelve others of three inches each. "If I err in my estimate, it is on the safe side, as it may have been fifteen that were devoured in that length of time. Subsequently I captured a dozen of these exquisite minnows, and found that I could not squeeze them into a mass of the size of a rockfish a foot in length; and yet the fish did not appear to be distended," etc. What grounds there are for crediting the black snake with such power of constriction do not appear in its shape or muscles. There are valuable observations on the food of fishes. Some of these are not in line exactly with those of Forbes, but in both cases it is well to remember that observa-

tions made a. a particular place and time are insufficient to enable one to say positively what a fish will not eat at some other place or time.

This book is one of the best popular works on the natural history of the United States, and is to be welcomed by all lovers of nature. Boys especially will find the Doctor to be a very instructive and entertaining companion in his rambles. Accurate identifications and a list of the species give the volume a considerable scientific value.

Census Reports. Vol. viii. Government Printing Office. 1884.

THE report on Alaska, by Ivan Petroff, covers 177 pages, and is chiefly remarkable for the paucity of statistics of recent date, except in regard to population, and for the fact that the reporter, who went on a sort of voyage of discovery, made no attempt, so far as appears from the report, to visit and investigate the most populous and accessible portion of the Territory, including the vicinity of Sitka, Juneau, Wrangell, and the Alexander Archipelago in general. It is also to be noted that, as with most frontier regions, development progresses rapidly, and in the four years which have passed since the material for the report was gathered, very important changes have taken place in southeastern Alaska. Not the least of these is the initiation of a Government.

Mr. Petroff is of Russo-Alaskan extraction, and his knowledge of the language has been turned to good account in numerous compilations from Russian sources which appear in various parts of this description of the Territory, and form in reality its most valuable contribution to our knowledge. His natural bias toward material derived from the Russians has in some cases led him (as in regard to the Tebienkoff atlas) to overrate both its value and its accuracy, and to neglect later work of a better sort. The valuable unpublished observations of Nelson have been freely drawn upon for information. For those parts of northwestern Alaska which were visited by Mr. Petroff, his description seems accurate and his conclusions just. Where he leans upon Zagoskin, however, he partakes of the errors of that lazy and mendacious traveller, whose custom, according to his Russian companions, was to catechize the natives, and from his notes to construct a journal and map of a journey which he never made. These errors, which are chiefly ethnological and geographical, do not materially affect the value of Mr. Petroff's report on the Yukon region, the general conclusions on which—that it is chiefly valuable for its furs and fisheries of salmon—are little likely to be modified hereafter.

The population of Alaska is estimated at about 33,500, of which about half have been actually enumerated—a result in harmony with the independent estimates of Veniaminoff in 1839, Kostlivtsoff in 1863, and Dall in 1870, but based on better data. Nearly two-thirds are referred to the Eskimo stock, and one-third to the Athabaskan and Tlinket Indian races. Of these about five thousand might be considered civilized as distinguished from the independent and unmodified barbarians. A useful summary of various, chiefly Russian, censuses of Alaska has been compiled from several sources.

The report on the resources of the Territory is on the whole very just, with a decided leaning to caution in claiming what is but imperfectly known. The history of the fur trade, though not monographic, is very full as regards the Russian trade, and the compilation of statistics made in it will be of permanent value. The statistics of the annual product since the purchase are confessedly inadequate, on account of the disinclination of dealers to admit outsiders to a knowledge

of the details of their business. It is known that the product of continental furs is much greater than before the purchase; the figures given probably represent only a small part of the real trade either in number of skins or their valuation. For the sea-otter and fur-seal alone are reliable statistics available. The maps showing distribution of fur animals are at most but tolerable approximations; the fact that a skin is bought in a district is by no means evidence that the species lives there, owing to the wide inter-tribal traffic in skins. The map on the distribution of timber, tundra, and glaciers is perhaps the most hazardous of any. Much of the detail upon it there is no evidence on record to sustain, and it is at best founded in great part on guesswork.

The contributions to geography in the report are chiefly those of Nelson, which have appeared elsewhere. On the other hand, several errors have been reintroduced from imperfect Russian maps, and the course of the Yukon changed to conform to certain alleged observations by traders, which have already been shown by Schwatka to be erroneous. The map has been superseded by better ones, as is the fate of maps in a country under exploration. Geographical names are misspelled throughout the report in a very irregular and puzzling way, Mr. Petroff evidently not fully realizing the values of the English alphabet. An historical account of Alaska is a very useful compilation from Russian sources and from the Russian point of view. The portion of it since 1867 hardly rises above good-natured gossip, and is sometimes inaccurate, but the preceding matter will be very welcome to those interested in the Territory.

The ethnological portion of the report is the weakest, owing to the fact that the author has undertaken a task for which he was not suitably prepared either by experience or education. It teems with interesting facts, but interspersed with assumptions and conclusions which require revision. Much has been quoted from other works, and for those people actually seen by Mr. Petroff his accuracy need not be questioned; but his classification includes several errors of a fundamental nature, and, in general, the work is deficient in scientific precision either of statement or orthography. The maps of the report are well executed, but there are a few chromos which had better have been omitted.

The report on the fur-seal fisheries by Mr. H. W. Elliott has already been noticed in these columns. It is without doubt the best general account of the Alaskan fur seal and his haunts, and is copiously illustrated by the author. As treating of the chief source of Alaska's wealth, it not unnaturally covers a space about equal to the preceding report of Petroff, but a good deal of this is devoted to more or less irrelevant topics.

A Dictionary of Urdu, Classical Hindi, and English. By John T. Platts, M.A., Persian Teacher at the University of Oxford; late Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces, India. London: W. H. Allen & Co. 1884. (Pp. 6 and 1,259, royal 8vo.)

AMONG the various living languages of India, the Urdu, or Hindustani, from its greater or less currency in every part of the country, is invested with an importance which can hardly be overrated. In strict truth, it is, as it is often called, the *lingua franca* of the land. To Muhammadans, a few of the most illiterate in Lower Bengal well-nigh alone excepted, it is, in its pure form, or with dialectal modifications, the mother-tongue; and large numbers of Hindus, in nearly all quarters of India, are at the pains to acquire a conversancy with it almost equal to that which they possess with their vernaculars. This being the case, it is not surprising that steps

were promptly taken by Englishmen, their foot-hold in the country once assured, to provide facilities, lexicographical, grammatical, and in the way of text-books, contributory towards an intelligent acquaintance with it.

The earliest guide to the language, at all noticeable for its fulness or scholarly execution, was an elaborate work by Dr. John Gilchrist, in four quarto volumes, of which the first was issued from the press in 1787, and the last in 1798. Along with other matter, it embraces a dictionary and a grammar. Though all but a pioneer in his special department of research, Gilchrist left very little to be added regarding the Urdu as developed down to his day; and what he accomplished still deserves, as an exemplification of enthusiastic and thorough craftsmanship, to be spoken of in terms of unqualified respect.

Until very recently, the most creditable of Dr. Gilchrist's successors in the province of Urdu lexicography were Captain Joseph Taylor and Dr. W. H. Hunter, whose dictionary bears the date of 1808. Like Gilchrist's, it was published at Calcutta. Next, and avowedly based on it, followed, in 1817, the excellent compilation of Mr. John Shakespear. Of the three revised and enlarged editions of it which its author was encouraged to produce, each was a great advance on its predecessor, as was to be expected from Shakespeare's indefatigable industry of research and solidity of judgment. The latest of them appeared in 1847. The dictionary of Dr. Duncan Forbes, which came out a year after, is mentionable mainly for its reversed vocabulary, English-Hindustani, which is considerably ampler than Shakespeare's. Its cheapness was, however, its chief recommendation to students. Together with these Urdu dictionaries of the old school may be named, but not because entitled to approval, a recent dictionary by the late Mr. F. Fallon. If its objectionable features were eliminated, there would, indeed, be ground to speak well of it, at least for its copiousness as concerns Urdu of the past and that of the present time alike. A strange phenomenon is its author's perpetual predilection for fatuity, and likewise for what is even more repulsive than fatuity, foulness. Besides this, he was in no sense or degree a philologist; and his book is very high-priced. But its antiquation is already imminent. In competition with what has since been effected by Mr. Platts, it has no chance; and, if we dismiss it without further comment, we do so with no fear of being chargeable with injustice.

The labors of Mr. Platts have created a veritable epoch in Urdu philology. His 'Grammar of the Hinustani or Urdu Language,' which has now been ten years before the public, at once and for ever superseded its forerunners, not one of them excepted. Nor is there any hazard in venturing the forecast that, in like manner, his 'Dictionary' will speedily obsolete all those which preceded it. Not only did he work long at it in India, with free command of learned natives as assistants, but he is the only general lexicographer of Urdu that has made a study of the language in the multifarious host of books exhibiting the many changes in it, and the prodigious expansion of its vocabulary, to which the last forty or fifty years have given birth. His, too, is the merit of having first treated it, as an etymologist, in a manner aiming to satisfy others than the superficial and the incurious. That he should leave liberal gleanings for those who follow him was, of course, inevitable.

The nature of a large mass of his imperfections which require to be redressed may be gathered from the two instances subjoined. *Angusht-numd*, 'notorious,' he duly records; but he omits *angusht-numd*, 'notoriety.' Again, while he gives *dhaardnath*, an exceptional derivative, we consult his pages in vain for the classical

dhanavattd, its equivalent in signification. An author lies before us who, having used the former in the first edition of one of his works, substitutes for it, in his second edition, the latter. Slight defects like the two just specified, and others of a miscellaneous character, might be adduced in a profusion that would make up a list suggestive of serious shortcomings, if account were not taken of the enormous body of particulars, wholly proof to unfavorable criticism, which the new dictionary comprehends. In concluding our notice of a literary achievement which challenges emphatic commendation, we would express the hope that the Hindū, in view of its daily increasing importance, its eloquence of verbal expression, and its independence, to a great extent, of the Urdu, may soon find a lexicographer equipped to do much more for it, and that by itself, than has been done by Mr. Platts, who, like Shakespeare and the rest, has treated the two languages as if they were, which they are very far from being, integrant constituents of one whole.

Das deutsche Volksthum und seine Nationale Zukunft. Von Karl Theodor Reinhold. Minden: J. C. C. Bruns. 1884.

In the book above named a German who for a wonder is a judge and not a professor, has attempted to analyze the character of his own countrymen. The purpose of the work is avowedly patriotic. It aims to show the German people the error of their psychological ways, and to point out what they must do in order to become a great nation. Herr Reinhold cannot be credited with possessing a judicial mind. He is too evidently a man with a hobby, or rather with several hobbies, and astride of one or the other of these he is perpetually running a tilt against alleged vices of the German character, which turn out upon examination to be nothing but vices of poor weak human nature. As to the hobbies: Reinhold is in the first place a member of the "party Bismarck *sous phrase*"; secondly, he is an uncompromising admirer of England; and finally, he is an almost rabid hater of metaphysic in all its forms. Thus he becomes a very censorious critic of his countrymen. We do not remember to have seen a more scathing account of the German character. Had the book been written by a foreigner, Germans would laugh at it as the product of prejudice and hypochondria. As it is, the patriotism of the author being after all so undeniable, they have been compelled to take him seriously.

The long preface sufficiently sets forth Reinhold's political attitude. The first thing needful for Germans, he contends, is a strong imperial government, and the second is increased loyalty to that government. Everything is to be approved which will in any way strengthen the hands of the central power, and the greatest of political sins is in any way to oppose or embarrass Prince Bismarck in his battle for solidarity and strength. It is with a view of "showing up" the opposition to the Chancellor as springing from deep-seated vices of the national character, that our author undertakes his analysis. He first proceeds to show that the Germans are still, what they have been historically, low-spirited and devoid of national pride. Everywhere they try to forget as soon as possible that they are Germans, and learn to speak sneeringly of the fatherland. In North and South America they take pride in becoming denationalized. In Austria-Hungary they meekly accept the domination of Magyars, in Poland that of Slavs. When a Frenchman thinks himself maltreated, say by a policeman, he says: "Est-ce qu'on me prend pour un Allemand?"

This deficient sense of national pride shows itself in the Reichstag, according to our author, in

a multiplicity of parties and separate party interests, and in puerile opposition to the Government, because it *is* the Government. And when it comes to political discussion, either in Parliament or out of it, then a whole catalogue of vices show themselves to prevent the transaction of business or the reaching of sane and definite conclusions. Foremost among these vices is the tendency to abstraction and metaphysic. This means in politics an emotional interest in that which might be, instead of a practical interest in that which *is*. In spite of the mighty changes brought about in recent times by Bismarck and the railroads and modern industrialism, the Germans are still, so our author contends, too much given to idealism and dreams. Professors and doctrinaires have inculcated the people with the disease of philosophic deduction, and this disease can best be got rid of by going for instruction to England, "the greatest nation in history." The almost universal dislike of England in Germany is absurd and wrong. For Germans have to learn that politics deals with policy and not with eternal justice, and accordingly the two masters from whom they have most to learn are Burke and—Machiavelli. "The uplifting of the soul," says Reinhold, "to purely spiritual issues, is something noble, and, in its proper sphere, is the grandest part of our nature. But for the hard battle of life upon earth, and above all in the remorseless struggle for national existence, this transcendental trait of the German character is the most ruinous dowry which fate could have given us."

The other vices to which he gives most attention are pedantry and "formalism," which last is said to show itself in an undue emphasis of form at the expense of substance, and in a tendency to judge hastily from false analogies. But it is the tendency to abstraction which forms Reinhold's chief solicitude. Again and again he returns to the subject, and finally proposes, as preliminary to his own discussion of certain political questions, the motto: Down with Ratiocination and up with Experience. Of the chapters which follow, the most interesting are those upon Church and State, "Deutscher Parlamentarismus," "Militarismus," the Imperial Revenue Policy, and Socialism. With regard to this last, the author tries to show that its importance as an enemy of the Empire is overestimated, and is in reality very slight. As the enemy of professors and theorists, Reinhold is, of course, a protectionist; but here the customary recourse to English wisdom fails him, and he is compelled to point to the examples of France and the United States as affording a complete practical refutation of visionary free-trade doctrines. An Amer-

ican reader finds here a painfully familiar acquaintance in the syllogism: Is not the American Union great and prosperous? Has not the American Union a high protective tariff? Ergo, etc. As to the burden imposed upon Germany in the maintenance of its army, Reinhold is clear and positive. The German people must learn to bear far more than they now bear. An invincible army is the only condition of national existence, and the nation must be willing to give everything for its life. Hence they must take as their watchword *Rücksichtslosigkeit*—remorselessness toward themselves and toward others. All talk of arbitration as a means of settling national disputes should be left with the professors. The cry for reduction of burdens is the foolish cry of children who do not know what is good for them. Our author does not hide his contempt for those who look forward to the disarming of Europe as the great problem of future statesmanship. The German programme must be: Better artillery, larger armies, and conscience avaunt!

We have thought it better, for the purposes of this review, to state Reinhold's views than to criticise them, else our task had been a long one indeed. The German people are not so unlovely, so unpatriotic, or so stupid as he thinks them; but one shudders to imagine what they would be like if the above-described programme were to be carried out.

French Orthoēpy.—The Modern French Method.

By J. D. Gaillard, Officier d'Académie. D. Appleton & Co.

The author claims to have discovered a new means of overcoming the difficulties of French pronunciation. He starts from the principle that pronunciation is simply a "mechanical action, performed by certain organs which are normally possessed by all alike," and concludes therefrom that any one may acquire a correct pronunciation if he is taught to place his organs of speech "in the same relative position as natives do in speaking their own language." This, if we mistake not, is the principle upon which the deaf and dumb are taught to speak. Nor is the philosophical view taken of the importance of studying the action of the vocal organs on sound so very new; what reader of Molière can forget the amusing scene in "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," when the Master of Philosophy expounds the principles of pronunciation to the admiring Monsieur Jourdain, who exclaims, "Ah ! la belle chose que de savoir quelque chose!" Yet, Mr. Gaillard's adaptation of those principles to the study of French by foreigners is not without merit. He divides the French sounds into the "Buccal, Laryngeal, and Pharyngeal," and illustrates the

mechanical action required to produce them by anatomical designs and a musical gamut, the latter adapted specially to the laryngeal and pharyngeal sounds, and running from C sharp to A sharp. No comparison is instituted between the English and French sounds; the learner must study the mechanical action until he can produce original French sounds.

Mr. Gaillard's "Modern French Method" is based on the same philosophical idea. It is a mental drill, compelling the student to think, and helping him by means of suggestive words to express his thoughts. It holds the golden mean between the old system of learning disconnected sentences with their English meaning, and the new system, which discards English and relies on an expressive pantomime to help the understanding. The conversations between teacher and pupil are upon a connected subject, which is followed up through the book, forming a continuous story replete with adventure and very interesting. The idea is ingenious, and the student who has been true to the course of pronunciation and has besides learned the rudiments of grammar and acquired some knowledge of the verbs, may take up this method with reasonable hopes of becoming a thorough French scholar. Mr. Gaillard does not encourage the fallacious notion, entertained by some educators, that knowledge can be gained without hard study.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Almanach de Gotha. 1885. B. Westermann & Co.
Bastian, A. Religions-Philosophische Probleme auf dem
Forschungsfeld des Buddhistischen, Paganischen und der
Vergleichenden Mythologie. Berlin: A. Asher & Co.
Bayne, G. M. Galaski. John W. Lovell Co. 20 cents.
Blackburn, H. English Art in 1884. D. Appleton & Co.
Cooke, Mrs. Rose Terry. The Deacon's Week. Illus-
trated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
Curtis, G. H. A Prima Donna, and Scenes from Real
Life. Thomas Kelley. 82 cents.
Ebers, G. Serapis: Historischer Roman. B. Wester-
mann & Co.
Farrar, Dr. F. W. The Messages of the Books: being Dis-
courses and Notes on the Books of the New Testament.
E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.50.
Gardiner, Mary Russell. English History in Rhyme. New
Haven: The Stamford Printing Co.
Grey, Dr. S. H. The 1 Aims of Christ; a Contribution to
Catechetical Thought. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.
Hale, E. E. Christmas in Narragansett. Funk & Wag-
nalls. \$1.
Hawthorne, Julian. Prince Sarion's Wife and the Pearl-
Shell Necklace. Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.
Helpin, L. Historical Reference Book. D. Appleton &
Co.
Hundred Greatest Men. D. Appleton & Co.
Hunt, Mrs. Mary H. A Temperance Physiology for Inter-
mediate Classes and Common Schools. A. S. Barnes &
Co.
Ker, D. The Lost City; or, The Boy Explorers of Central
Asia. Harper & Brothers.
Kingsley, Rev. C. The Water Babies. A. Fairy Tale for
Infant and Baby. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co. 40 cents.
Kingsley, Rev. C. Poems. In two volumes. Macmillan & Co.,
\$5.50.
Lambert, Rev. L. A. Notes on Ingersoll. Buffalo: Catho-
lic Publication Society. 25 cents.
Little Arthur's History of France, from the Earliest Times
to the Fall of the Second Empire. Illustrated. Thomas
Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.
Marshall, Emma. In the East Country with Sir Thomas
Browne, Kt. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.
Marshall, Emma. Mrs. Willoughby's Octave. E. P. Dut-
ton & Co. \$1.25.

TWO CHOICE NOVELS.

Farneli's Folly.

By J. T. Trowbridge, author of "Cudjo's Cave," "The Three Scouts," "Neighbor Jackwood," "Neighbor's Wives," "The Drummer Boy," "Martin Merivale," and "Coupon Bonds" (of which new editions are ready). Price \$1.50.

"This story, by the always popular Trowbridge, is very bright and entertaining. It is written in his quaint and humorous style, and is one of the best, if not the best of any of his novels."—*Worcester Spy.*

Out of the Wreck;

or, Was It a Victory? By Amanda M. Douglas. Price \$1.50. Uniform with "Floyd Grandon's Honor." The Old Woman that Lived in a Shoe," "Whom Kathie Married," "Lost in a Great City," "Hope Mills," "Home Nook," "In Trust," "Nelly Kinard's Kingdom," "From Hand to Mouth," "Stephen Dane," "Claudia," "Sydnie Adriance," "Seven Daughters."

"Out of the Wreck" will increase the reputation of the author, and is sure to give much pleasure to the wide circle for which she writes."—*The Beacon, Boston.*

* Sold by all booksellers, or mailed on receipt of price by the publishers.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

Tales of the Pathfinders

The Boston *Advertiser* says of Arthur Gilman's "Tales of the Pathfinders": "If there is any book fitted to give people a taste for historical reading, it is the little volume of sketches in which Mr. Gilman so delightfully pictures some of the salient facts illustrative of the history of this country from its first settlement to the time of the War of the Revolution." It adds that the book "is entertaining from beginning to end."

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D. LOTHROP & CO., Boston.

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